ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,853—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
† M.L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	2nd May
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	9th "
† M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	16th "
* INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	23rd "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	30th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	6th June
M. L. INDIA	7911	F. W. Vibert	13th "
* ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. L. Langborne	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

Those marked † M.L. will call at MALTA, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON, passengers for BRINDISI, transhipping as above.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11-30 A.M. and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd April, 1903.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
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AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.



UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	C. Bellen	4,194	1st May, 1903.
IMPERATOR	P. Ivellich	4,119	1st June 1903.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600,	Rs. 325,	Rs. 150.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a b FRANZ FERDINAND	A. Martinolich	6,843	17th May 1903
b CHINA	F. Mosca	5,400	15th June 1903
b SILESIA		3,159	18th June 1903

a Will call at Karachi. b Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900, 2nd Class Rs. 488, Saloon Rs. 600.

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INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN, VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
VINDOBONA	B. Cobol	4,351	30th April, 1903

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to
F. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 24th April, 1903.

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FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates: ESTIMATES on application.
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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 1st May, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KANGRA," 1,984 tons, on TUESDAY, the 5th May, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE AND BUSREH.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on THURSDAY, 30th April, at 10 a.m.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN AND CAPE PORTS.

S.S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about MONDAY, 11th May.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SECUNDRA," 2,610 tons, on or about 30th April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 29th April, 1903. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
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COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
TONKIN	8,363	Schmitz	7th May 1903.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Marcantetti	4th June 1903.
OCEANIEN	4,250	Guigues	2nd July 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONKIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "ERNEST SIMONS," 5,707 tons, Captain Dupuy Fromy, to sail on or about the 27th May, 1903.

For further particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

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VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
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KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

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THE *Bombay Gazette* are bringing out a small neatly bound STERLING EXCHANGE TABLE, covering all RATES in 32nds, both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3-4d. to 1-4 23-32. The Book will, it is thought, supply a long felt want, as since the stoppage of the free coinage of silver rates have varied well within those given both for demand and six month's Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

To subscribers the cost will be Rs. 1-8 per copy to non-subscribers Rs. 2

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(2ND EDITION.)

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been gazetted); together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotions in the Army and Navy gazetted up to November, 1902.

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CHOCOLATES, &c.,
MADE FRESH ON THE PREMISES.
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CRACKERS, FANCY BOXES AND BASKETS,
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25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS"

BRAND.

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BRAND ARE PACKED IN

Boxes of 100, each Cigar being Ringed with a

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Ring

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS" Extra large, 5 inches Rs. 37-8.

"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS," No. 1, 4½ in, Rs. 31-6.	"BAHADUR QUEEN-EMPRESS, No. 3, 3¾ in, Rs. 27-8
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J. R. D. is the SCOTCH WHISKY preferred by all Connoisseurs.

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GUARANTEED ABSOLUTELY ACCURATE.

IMPORTANT.—Every Timekeeper is carefully overhauled, adjusted and regulated and timed before delivery.

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I.	Nickel Silver, Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph and Minute Recorder, without Watch	25
II.	Do. do. do. Superior quality	35
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IX.	Silver Cased Double Crystal Keyless Lever Chronograph, with Minute Recorder and Watch	65
X.	Gold Cased Do. do. do. do. do.	175
XI.	Gold Cased Crystal Face, the Trainer's Chronograph and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement	185
XII.	Do. do. do. with Minute Recorder	210
XIII.	Gold Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch, Keyless Lever Movement of extra fine quality and finish. Crystal Face Case, Rs. 500; Hunting or Half-hunting	550
XIV.	Gold Crystal Face, Keyless Lever Chronograph with Minute Recorder and Watch of the highest quality, Rs. 950; Hunting or Half-hunting Case	1,050

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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BREAKFASTS, TIFFINS, AND DINNERS AVAILABLE DAILY.
WINES AND SPIRITS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.

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GRAND PRIX, PARIS, 1900.

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AS THE BEST SUITED TO THE CLIMATE OF INDIA, THEIR REPUTATION IS STILL TO THE FRONT.

ALL UPRIGHT PIANOS WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.
SEE PRICE LIST OF TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS.

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NEW SEASON'S CHEESE.

NOW ARRIVING BY EVERY THROUGH MAIL.

		Rs. a.
GORGONZOLA, Real, whole Cheese (16 to 20 lbs.)	Per lb.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
STILTON, English Prize Dairy, original weights from 12 lbs. each	do.	1 6
Do. do. do. in cut	do.	1 8
AMERICAN do. do. do. do.	do.	0 12
CAMEMBERT, in Glass Jars	each	1 4
CHEDDAR Pale Loaf (about 12 lbs. each, cut	Per lb.	0 14
CHESHIRE Real English do. do. do.	do.	1 0
EDAMS Dutch, whole Cheese do. do. do.	do.	0 12
DOUBLE GLOSTER do. do. do.	do.	0 14
GRUYERE, finest quality do. do. do.	do.	1 0

CUMBERLAND HAMS
WILTSHIRE BACON,
ALWAYS ON CUT.

OILMANSTORES, (BARNES & Cos).
FRESH EVERY FORTNIGHT
FROM ENGLAND.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
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SUFFERING from NERVOUS and PHYSICAL DEBILITY should send for a valuable Pamphlet explaining how all Nervous and Organic Derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The method is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. Sent in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. R. E. NORTON, 59 & 60, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON. Fifty-five years' continuous success.

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Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTES.
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FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
BY
TODARMAR.
Price Re. 1, Postage half-anna
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

TOWN HALL.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. LORD NORTHCOTE,
COMMENCING
SATURDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
2ND, 6TH AND 9TH MAY, 1903.

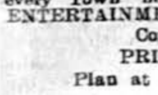
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CLIFFORD WALKER,
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A la CORNEY GRAIN
In his amusing and popular Humorous Sketches.

Mr. WALKER'S tour through India which commenced in Calcutta is proving an unqualified success, attracting large and fashionable audiences in every Town he has visited. A HUMOROUS ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE CULTURED.

Commencing 9-15 P.M.
PRICES.—Rs. 3, 2 and 1.
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THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," Captain M. Yagi, 3,230 Tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 6th proximo.

For freight and passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Nowsai Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th April, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO ARRIVED per S. S. "IDZUMI MARU," from COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, CHINA, JAPAN, &c., are hereby informed that she is DISCHARGING her CARGO in No. 16 VICTORIA DOCK. All claims for damages, &c., must be sent to the Office within ten days after the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained. No Survey will be held on Packages warehoused or removed from the landing shed.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 29th April, 1903.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. "AUSTRALIA" has ARRIVED from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, and DISCHARGES in the PRINCE'S DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are requested to PRESENT THEIR BILLS of LADING for our COUNTER-SIGNATURE, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of Consignees, unless Boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 23th April, 1903.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on TUESDAY, the 5th May, 1903, for making HOUSE CONNECTIONS, of the LUNATIC ASYLUM with the Municipal Sewar at Colaba, Bombay. The value of work is about Rs. 10,000.

Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned.

H. KEMBALL, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 27th April, 1903.

THE NEW EAST INDIA PRESS CO., LIMITED.

ધી નીઊ ઈસ્ટ ઈંડીઆ પ્રેસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given that the 28th ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 3, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 30th day of April, 1903, at 3 P. M. to transact the following business, viz:—

1ST. To receive and adopt the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 30th September, 1902.
2ND. To declare a dividend.
3RD. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.
4TH. To appoint Auditors for the year 1902-1903 and to fix their remuneration.
5TH. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the chairman.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
મુળજી જેઠાની કું૦.,
i.e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, the 15th April, 1903.

N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from 16th to 30th April, 1903, both days inclusive.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

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ASSURANCES IN FORCE £26,250,000

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Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

CROFT MODY & Co.,
BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Our Specialities are the following:—
O. T. B. WHISKY.
T. HINE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S TAWNY PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
BOILEAU FILS CHAMPAGNE.

Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.

Suppliers by the bottle.
DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

BEST QUALITY.
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
OF
NORTH BRITISH RUBBER TYRE COMPANY, LD.
No. 620.
TYRE for 13-4 Channel Rs. 2-6 per foot.
Do. for 1 1¼ „ „ 1-14 „
SOLD BY
NOORMAHOMED RUTTONSEY,
BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BHENDY BAZAR, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerk, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion, One Rupee, Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

PIANOS TUNED at Popular Prices by competent European Tuners. Pianos renovated to a condition as good as new. First class workmanship guaranteed. Pianos inspected and estimate of cost of Repairs submitted free of charge.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured by THOMSON and TAYLOR, is the best Household Remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa. Per bottle Re. 1-4.—35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

OLIVER TYPEWRITER.—The World's Standard visible WRITING MACHINE. Neatest, Lightest, most portable Machine. Most powerful manifolder. Writes 84 Characters with only 28 Keys. Price Rs. 350 nett. Sole Agents: W. H. THORNS & Co., 13-15, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—A Leading Calcutta Establishment has a VACANCY for a really smart and reliable ASSISTANT with a thorough knowledge of Developing Bromide and Silver Printing and Enlarging. Only Studio experience is not sufficient. Salary Rs. 100. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box. "No. 510 A" Advt. Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

AUCTION SALE of Mr. C. C. James' Furniture, Cottage Piano, etc., at No. 1, Walkeshwar Road, Malabar Hill, THIS DAY, at 1 P. M.

ON VIEW.—Mr. J. E. Aspinwall's Valuable Furniture, etc., at Gymkhana Chambers, Waudby Road, Esplanade, to be SOLD on 1st proximo.

PANCHGANNI.—A Small COTTAGE TO LET for remainder of the Season. Rent very cheap. Apply Box "No. 504A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

TOYS AND DOLLS.—A very large stock to select from. Child's Tricycles, Rocking Horses, &c., &c.—MORENAS & Co., Medow Street, Bombay.

JUST UNPACKED.—English single HARNESS, STATE CARRIAGE LAMPS, and ARTIFICIAL LEATHER for Carriage and Furniture Cushions.—E. S. MALLA & Co., Bhendy Bazar, Bombay.

SPLENDID SELECTION of CARRIAGE TIMEPIECES and CLOCKS, with and without Alarm from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100; quarter chiming Rs. 125.—CURSETJI CAWASJEE G. I. P. Ry. Watchmaker, 55, Esplanade Rd.

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ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.			Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 13	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during The life Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

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F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Bombay, 17th April, 1903.

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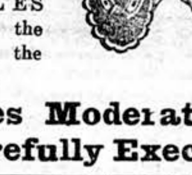
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The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.
FIXED DEPOSITS
are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
JOHN STIVEN, Agent.
Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £450,000
HEAD OFFICE:
67 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Lahore, Amritsar, Kurrachee, Steamer Point, Delhi, Bombay, Madras, Rangoon, Aden, Cawnpore, Colombo, Mandalay, Newera Elya, Kandy, Tuticorin, Zanzibar, Mombassa.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.
ROBERT R. ROSS, Manager.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.
CAPITAL.
Subscribed........................Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund .... „ 15,00,000
Uncalled Capital .... „ 5,00,000
DIRECTORS.
Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
„ R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
„ N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
„ D. KING.
CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balance.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—
Per cent. Per Annum
For 3 Months......................4
„ 6 Months......................4½
„ 12 Months......................5
„ 2 Years......................5
The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.
The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.
Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.
For further information apply to—
D. KING, Agent.
Calcutta, 3rd February, 1903.
LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET E. C.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Paid up Capital ....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$ 5,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ......$ 100,00,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.
SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
Wm. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI
AMOY, BANGKOK, BATAVIA, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, FOOCHOW, HAMBURG, HANKOW, HIOGO, ILOILO, LYONS, MANILA, NAGASAKI, NEW YORK, PEKING, PENANG, RANGOON, SAIGON, SANFRANCISCO, SINGAPORE, SOURABAYA, TIENTSIN, YOKOHAMA.
BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent.
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE
ECONOMIC PHARMACY.
HEAD OFFICE.—11, Bonfield's Lane.
BRANCH.—157, Bow Bazar St., Calcutta.
HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.
5 and 6 pice per dram.
CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.
FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 48, 60 and 104 phial, of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.
PHARMACEUTISTS' MANUAL, i. e., Homœopathic Pharmacopia in Bengali and English, Re. 1-4, (2nd edition).
FAMILY PRACTICE in Bengali (2nd Edition thoroughly Revised and Re-written) 180 pages (cloth), As. 8. A very useful book for family use.
M. O. Fee and Postage extra.
ALLOPATHIC STORE.—203, Cornwallis St.
BRANCH.—10, Bonfield's Lane.
M. B. HATTACHARYYA & CO.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East. Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Termini.

NUSSERVANJI & Co.
DEALERS IN CYCLES & SEWING MACHINES
1 Church Gate Street, Bombay.
Cycles for Cash or by instalment. Cycles, Accessories of all kinds, G. & J. Dunlop and other Tyres of best quality.

TO SMOKERS.
Just received the following:
REAL MANILAS.
"LA PERLA DEL ORIENTE" BRAND.
	Rs.	a.
High Life in the East ....per 50	4	0
Princesas ....per box of 100	6	0
Londres .... „ „	6	0

DUTCH HAVANAS.
	Rs.	a.
Spotted Dogs, "par Excellence". per 50	6	0
El Kaya, Darvel Bay .... „	5	0
Young American, Rosa Gelria ... „	5	0
Noblesse, Reintas .... „	4	0
Primros, Princesas.................. „	3	8

Up-Country orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

D. MERWAN & Co.,
CIGAR MERCHANTS & TOBACCONISTS,
42, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.
CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH, 64, Princes Street, London 61, Threadneedle Street
Total Funds as at 31st December, 1901 ... ... £ 15,722,693
Revenue for 1901 ... ... £ 3,308,106
THE sum of £ 830,160 was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1900 yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £ 1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.
Policies in some cases have been more that doubled in amount by the addition of bonuses
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to:—
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
Standard Buildings, Bombay.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
Established 1874.
FUNDS EXCEED TWO CRORES
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
ALL INTENDING ASSURERS should apply for the Rates and conditoins of the
ORIENTAL
which are the lowest with safety, being based upon the Company's actual experience since its formation.
LOANS ON THE COMPANY'S POLICIES
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.
Immediate payment of Claims on proof of death and title.
ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES ON SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE TERMS.
Full Particulars and Forms may be obtained on application at the Company's Office,
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
E. PATERSON BROWN, Manager.

THE GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.
DURING the year 1901, 5,718 Policies were written for £2,112,102, being the largest amount of NEW BUSINESS reported by any British Life Office doing business in India.
Assets..........................£8,000,000
Annual Income ....£1,313,853.
For Novel and Attractive Forms of Assurance such as Investment with Family Provision, Deferred Annuity, &c., apply to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Chief Agents for India, Bombay

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,
Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c.	1,287½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,315
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 pr. ct.	960
Commercial Bank of India	40,000	100	100	nil	53
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£40 to 41
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	dol. 125	all	£1 10-0	£84
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	dvd 10 pr	Rs. 395

SPINNING AND WEAVING COPMANIES.

				Half yearly.	
Alliance	1,000	1,000	all	Nil	110
Anglo-Indian	1,345	100	100	Nil	2
Bombay; United	900	1,000	1,000	dvRs12½	290xd
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	1,200	500	500	dvdRs30	395
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	135
Central India	7,500	500	500	Rs 75	1635
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	500
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	610
Connaught Mills	1,650	500	500	Nil	350
Colaba Land and Mills	4,000	700	700	Rs. 10	390
Coorla Mills	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	515
Currimbhoy Mills	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	540
David Mills	1,400	500	500	dvdRs10	250
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	175
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	485
Hindustan	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs30	345
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	Nil	350
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 40	850
Imperial Cotton	800	500	500	Nil	55
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	340
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	330
James Greaves	1,300	500	500	Nil	200
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd 5	85
Jewraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	390
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	270
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	dvdRs35	625
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	320
Leopold	3,500	100	108	Nil	100
Lakmidas Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	300
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,325
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs70	1,980
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	1,525xd
Mysore S. and M. Co., Lo.	4,090	250	250	Nil	75
New Great Eastern	4,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Presidency Mills Co., Ld.	742	1,000	1,000	dvdRs40	570
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	490
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Sassoon	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs 50	690
Sholapore Mills	800	1,000	1,600	dvdRs60	1,730xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil	115
Southern India	,000	500	500	Nil	20
Southern Mahratta	2,380	250	250	7½	125
Sun Mills, Ld.	3,200	250	250	Nil	80
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	315
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	divid 25	745
Sassoon and Alliance	4,000	500	500	dvdRs50	510
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Union Mills, Ld.	,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	125
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	270
Cohinoor	2,800	500	500	20	300

RAILWAY COMPANIES

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	...	...	...	...	...
B.B.&C.I.R. Cg., New £12 Shares	...	...	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	4,000	500	...	dvdRs12	535
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	26,000	500	...	dvdRs 9	427½xd

MISCELLANEOUS

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dv Rs 5	245
Back Bay Baths	600	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	158
Bombay and Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	dvd 195	6,500
Do. New Issue	1,800	625	375	dvd 48½	1,640
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co. Ld.	1,250	100	100	6 pr ct	62
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	25	840xd
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,700	200	200	dvdRs12	175
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	50
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr ct	16
John Roberts and Co	1,500	100	100	dvd Rs10	135
Kemp and Co.	2,000	200	175	14	245
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	0	25
Marcks and Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs10	147
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr ct	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	00	50	12 pr ct	143
Phillips and Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Nil	16
Port Canning Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs18	432½
Soundy and Co.	1,000	100	1,061		20
Treacher and Co.	2,000	500	500	15	615
Thacker and Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs15	175
Telephone Co	23,500	25	25	dvd Rs1½	24½

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	125	1,250
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	Rs 35	580
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs20	220xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Nil	67½
Brenls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvd Rs16	190
Broach City Press Co., Co.	600	200		dvd Rs12	185
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	310
East India	350	1,000	1,000	dvd R14	1475
English Press and Manfg.	700	250	250	dvd Rs 4	60
Fort	150	8,000	1,150	dvd Rs20	700
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs40	550
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	dvdRs90	640
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	100	100	dvdRs24	165
Khangaum	240	450	450	dvd Rs25	490
Mercantile	1,600	125	125	dvd Rs29	60
Mofussil Co.	3,125	125	400	dvd Rs56	505
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	dv Rs20	235
New Berar	1,250	500	500	dv Rs40	570
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvdRs12½	162½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	dv Rs30½	440
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	dvdRs150	1,800
Sind	400	450	750	dvdRs20	340
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	16	170
Volkart	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 80	1025

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

		£
1.	Amount to be remitted during 1903-04	17,000,000
2.	Remitted from 1st April 1902 to 18th April 1903 by Council Bills	1,053,911
	By Gold........	......
3.	Balance to be remitted from 19th April 1903 to 31st March 1904..................	15,946,089

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, APRIL 28.

SECURITIES—		
2 per cent. Consols	£92	= − 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes	£98	= + 1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	£107 1/2	= unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£ 66	= do
SILVER—		
Spot in London	25 1/16	= + 3/16
2 months hence	24 1 2	= unchanged
Spot in New York	54 3/8	= + 1/2
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques	25-16	= − 1/2
Berlin	20·50 1-2	= unchanged
New York Demand..............	4·87 5/8	= do
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England	4 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
6 „ „ „	3 1/2 pr ct	= do
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills..............	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
5 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 7/8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to-day loans	3 3/8 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans	3 3/8 pr ct	= do

Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000.

Sugar.—German granulated 1st Marks 9 7-8 April-May. Quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 2s. 10 3-4d.

Rapeseed.—Brown 32 1-2, April-May. Business done. Tone steady.

In Liverpool—

Cotton Market closed quiet. Surat quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 8,000. Spot 5·48 + 6. Sold on speculation and for Export 500, Imports 9,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July	July-Aug.
5·32	5·32	5·32	5·32
+ 1	+ 1	+ 1	+ 1
Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·21	4·87	4·68	4·61
+ 1	unchanged	unchanged	unchanged

In New York.—

Receipts at the Port..............	15,000 bales.
Do. last year..............	11,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	2,000 „
Do. do. Continent..............	— „
Mid-Uplands	11·75 unchanged
Futures, month of July	10·02 − 12
Do. do. December	8·52 − 9

In New Orleans—

Spot	10 3-16 unchanged
Futures, month of July	10·25 − 8
Do. do. October	8·52 − 8
Tone at close..............	quieter.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 28th April 1903:—

Cotton	12,399 bales.
Wheat	57,343 „
Linseed	51,595 „
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	39,098 „
Gingellyseed..............	11,830 „
Poppyseed	14,073 „
Groundnuts	2,201 „
Castorseed	11,427 „
Rice	17,306 „
Myrabollams..............	1,797 „
Cottonseed..............	7,579 „

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 29.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet.

Bank T.T.	1s. 3 15-16d. to 29-32d.
Bank Demand	1s. 3 15-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 6 do do	1s 4 9-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	169 3-4
Marks 3 do do	138
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	128
Shanghai 30 do do	178
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. tone stbady.

Cash	Rs. 99 3
1st Settlement	Rs. 99 3
2nd do, ...	Rs. 99 3

MONEY MARKET. Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 2nd October		4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay do.	16th April	6 do.
Bank of Bengal do.	21st April	5 do.
Bank of Madras do.	21st April	7 do.

SEEDS.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	7	2	6
Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.			
Brown Cawnpore Ready ...	5	8	
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready ...	5	13	
Yellow Guzerat Ready ...	6	0	
Poppyseed.—Tone dull.			
Ready	6	14	
Castorseed—Tone quiet.			
Ready	20	3-4	

WHEAT—Tone steady.

Soft Red Ahmedabad	Rs. 29 8
Club No. 1	31

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	easier.
Estimated sales	8,000
imports	19,000

Apr.-May.	May-June.	June-July.	July-Aug.
5·29	5·30	5·30	5·29
−3	−3	−2	−3
Aug-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·19	4·85	4·66	4·59
−2	−2	−2	−2

The following are the Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association Limited:—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Good	Delivery.
Bengals H. G. (Ry. terms)...	174	164	157	May 25½
Bengals M.G. (Ry. terms)...	185	176	...	do
Sind-Punjab (M. G.) ...	184	175	...	do
Belati M. G ...	188	180	...	do
Khandesh M. G. ...	...	177	169	do
Damangaum PoolgaumM.G.	197	189	...	do
Nagpur M. G. ...	197	189	...	do
Akola M. G. } Khamgaum do } Karanja do } ...	193	184	...	do
Broach do ...	238	231	..	do
Bhownugger do ...	211	202	...	do
Do H. G. ...	207	197	188	do
S.-G. Dharwar...	...	...	230	do
Westerns...	...	...	210	do

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet.
Surat quiet.
The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols..............	92
3 per cent Rentes	98
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	107 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers..............	66
Bar Silver	25 1-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 14th April, 1903, as compared with the statement of 21st April, 1903:—

	April 14			April 21.		
LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid-up..............	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	1,17,50,000	0	0	1,17,50,000	0	0
Public Deposit, &c..............	1,59,81,629	1	0	1,62,31,889	11	3
Other Deposits, &c..............	8,43,49,701	11	3	8,59,24,160	9	10
Bank Post Bills, &c	5,68,229	5	1	6,62,276	11	9
Sundries	19,70,198	1	11	20,25,397	9	8
Rs....	13,51,20,058	3	3	13,65,93,724	10	6
ASSETS.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities..............	1,60,58,481	0	0	1,62,69,552	0	0
otherauthorisedinvestment	46,19,160	0	0	45,30,640	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorised Securities..............	3,09,36,826	4	3	3,17,39,011	8	6
Accounts of Credit on do....	1,94,20,160	4	3	1,90,56,829	11	3
Bills discounted, &c..............	2,22,29,423	4	5	2,24,70,550	7	6
Balances with other Banks	13,58,684	5	7	11,44,845	0	3
Bullion	2,357	6	3	2,213	6	3
Dead Stock	18,46,169	5	6	18,47,186	6	2
Stamps	12,592	4	6	12,829	10	4
Sundries	8,17,272	5	5	8,12,967	11	1
Cash, &c., at Head Office,	2,13,50,987	10	4	2,26,96,493	10	5
Do. at Branches....	1,64,68,144	0	9	1,60,10,634	10	9
Rs....	13,51,20,058	3	3	13,65,93,724	10	5

ASSETS.	Rs.	
Bank s Investments..............	1,22,521	Increase
Loans	8,02,385	Increase
Accounts of Credit	3,63,331	Decrease
Mercantil eBills..............	2,41,127	Increase
Cash at Head Office..............	13,45,506	Increase
Do. at Branches..............	4,67,509	Decrease

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

WHYMPER—April 7, at Haslemere, Surrey, J W Whymper, aged 90.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRIPP—April 7, at Pernambuco, Brazil, the wife of Steuart Fripp, Great Western of Brazil Railway, of a daughter.

WOOD—April 10, at Chicacole, Ganjam District, the wife of R B Wood, I C S, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

DONALD—PERRAM—April 15, at St Mary's Church, Shillong, Assam, by the Rev Ignatius Bethan, S D S, James Donald, Esq, I C S, to Gertrude Clements, elder daughter of George J Perram, Chief Engineer, P W D, Assam.

DEATHS.

BEAHAN—April 24, at Palwal, after a long and very painful illness (heart-disease), Henry Rochford Beahan, Assistant Engineer, Agra-Delhi Chord State Railway.

SCOTT—April 22, at Mokameh, Angelica May, wife of R M Scott, aged 31 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 33m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 0-54m., 1-44a. Low water, 6-47m., 7-26a.

New East India Press Company, Tamarind Lane, 3 p. m.

Bombay Volunteer Rifles, Annual Prize Distribution, Town Hall, 9 p. m.

Afternoon Party to wish "Bon Voyage" to Mr. and Mrs. Mooljee B. Barbhaya, China Baug, 6 p. m.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 5-15 p.m.

PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.—Mr. Jehangir Bomonjee Petit is a candidate for a seat as a delegate of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court rendered vacant by the death of Mr. K. M. Shroff.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony Delagoa Bay, and other places in South Africa, per extra s. s. Umorra, via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7 p. m. on the 6th proximo.

MUNICIPAL SECRETARY.—Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Municipal Secretary, has applied for leave for a month and a half. Mr. L. W. Michael, Assistant in the Assessment Department, and Mr. R. P. Masani, Manager in the Municipal Corporation Office, are candidates for the post of Acting Secretary during Mr. Wadia's absence on leave.

GRIEF AND SUICIDE.—At the Morgue, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Jurakhmut, a Hindu oilman, aged about fifty years. The evidence showed that the deceased had been ailing with fever for the last six weeks. Three days ago he lost his wife, and since then he had been mentally deranged. About 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon Jurakhmut was seen crawling down the steps of the Walkeshwar Tank till he reached the water. He drank somewater and then threw himself in head foremost, and never rose to the surface of the water again. The incident was noticed by a religious mendicant, who informed the police. The latter dragged the tank and recovered the body in an hour. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased committed suicide while of unsound mind.

THEFT OF AN UMBRELLA.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Sub-Inspector Gibson charged Narayan Arjun, a Hindu, with the theft of an umbrella valued at Rs. 8 belonging to Mr. N. T. Dubash, an assistant in the Accountant Generals' Office. It appeared from the evidence that the complainant on getting to the office on Saturday left the umbrella near a window and set to his work. Some hours later he missed the umbrella. He suspected the accused as he had seen the latter sitting near the window for a very long time. The police were informed and succeeded in recovering the umbrella from a Marwari in Bandora with whom the accused had pledged it for Rs. 1. The accused said in his defence that the day was very hot and as he had to go out he took the umbrella under the impression that it belonged to his friend the hamal employed at the office. The Magistrate convicted him on the evidence and sentenced him to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FATALITY ON THE RAILWAY.—An inquest was held yesterday morning at the J. J. Hospital by Mr. Byrne, the Coroner, regarding the death of Soma, a Hindu labourer, aged thirty-five years. The deceased lived at Coorla, and on Tuesday morning he was at work unloading a wagon of coal on the up siding at the Coorla Station of the G. I. P. Railway. About 9 a. m he was seated in the coal wagon with his back resting on the flap door of the carriage. Suddenly the flap door opened outward and the deceased dropped down on the space between the siding line and the main line and a few baskets of coal fell on him. Before the man could discover his position an up local train passed by and he was struck by the footboard of the brake behind the engine. The train was pulled up and the deceased on being extricated, was found to have sustained serious injuries to his head and other parts of the body. By the same train he was brought down to Bombay and conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where he died shortly after admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of this Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterday evening, when Mr. James MacDonald presided. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—From Bombay—Monograph No. 1 on the Ahir tribe from the Superintendent of the Ethnographical Survey of Bombay. From Calcutta—The Calcutta Review for January 1903. From Sydney—Science of Man and Journal of the Anthropological Society of Australasia, Vol. VI, Nos. 1, 2. From Washington—Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution for 1901. From Halifax—Proceedings and Transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Science, Vol. X, Part 3. From Paris—Revue de L'Ecole d'Anthropologie de Paris, Annee 2 and 3. From Paris—La Mois scientifique Annee 5 No. 2 From Rome—Atti della Scotieta Romana di Anthropologia. Vol. IX Nos. 1. 2. From Berlin—Zeitschrift fur Ethnologie, for 1898 to 1902. From Berlin—Nachrichten uber deutsche Alterthums-funde for 1898 to 1902. From Mexico—Anales del muco Nacional de Mexico Tomo VII Entrega 12 13. From Buenos Aires—Anales del Musco Nacional de Buenos Aires Tomo VII, Mr. Tribhowandas Mangulidas Nathubboy then read a paper on The Bombay Census (1901)" and "Hindu castes" which will be published in the society's Journal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern; Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	3	7
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	20	14	31
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	15	15	30
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	13	5	11
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	35	32	59
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	18	19	27
G Mahim and Worli	30	21	29
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	9	20
Total	133	118	217
Total plague deaths to date...	259,141	118,781	
Same date ast year ...	71	68	157

DRY, THIN, AND FALLING HAIR is caused by want of natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask Stores and Chemists for ROWLAND'S MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Jumna, 2,692 tons, Captain J H Clark, arrived in harbour yesterday from East London, in ballast.

THE steamer Westonby, 2,474 tons, Captain John McArthur, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from East London, in ballast.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Mazagon 3,280 tons, Captain G Phillips, arrived in harbour yesterday from Moji, 22nd March, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Akbar, 1,440 tons, Captain G W Baldwin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Mauritius, 15th April, with a cargo of sugar, Miss Wood and 59 deck passengers.

THE steamer Sealda, 3,500 tons, Captain D C Macintyre, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, 4th April, via coast ports, with a general cargo and 12 deck passengers.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's steamer Vindobona, 2,698 tons, Captain B Cobol, will sail to-day for Kobe, with a general cargo and 5 cabin and 2 deck passengers.

THE Anchor Line steamer Australia, 2,292 tons, Captain A Tait, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, 27th March via Liverpool, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 497 tons, Captain R J Rickford, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr J W Scott, Mr C S Pike and 30 deck.

THE German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1,622 tons, Captain J Birch, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, &c with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr W L Strange, Captain Greig, Mr J Depper, and infant, five others four natives and 120 deck.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Clive..............	Comdr Hewett..............	R I Marine
R I M S Lawrence	McArthur	R I M
Richard Grech 178	....	I Government
Ceylon	Capt A Channer R N..............	Ceylon Govt L S Steamer
H M S Magdala	....	Turret-ship
H M S Abyssinia..............	....	Turret-ship
Tenasserim	....	Receiving Hulk
Torpedo Boat No. 100..	......	.....
Do No 102..	......	.....
Do No 103..	......	.....

IN THE STREAM.

H M S Pomone.......... Comdr Harry Jones .... Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—APRIL 29.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination Date.	Agent
Carthage	2893	Jephson		P & O Co
Ranee	3614	Corran		T M & Co
Huzara	1336	Cole		M M & Co
Okara	3150	Sharp		M M & Co
Landaura	2157	Butler		M M & Co
James Brand	2572	Francis		W & A G & Co
Kt Commander	2716	Durant		T M & Co
Simla	1039	Souter		E Tajbhoy
Deutschland bq	768	Nacoda		
Hoseinee	999	D'Lorae	P Gulf...23-4	B & P S N Co
Eiffel Tower	2063	Case		W & A Graham & Co
Byculla	1095	McGregor		M M & Co
Salfordia	2365	Crisp		W & A Graham & Co
Comeric	2593	McGill		W & A Graham & Co
Labuan	2294	Gardiner		—
Lang Bank	2963	Rout		
Kangra	1478	Watson		M M & Co
Fultala	2692	Fry		M M & Co
Kilwa	493	Dawson		E Tajbhoy
Peninsular	2919	Cubitt		P & O Co
Secundra	1674	Dewing		M M & Co
Bullmouth	2807	Stratton		W & A G & Co
Parramatta	2861	Roberts		P & O Co
Vauxhall Bridge	2178	Reeder		W & A G & Co
Bombay	2049	Chapman		J M & Co
Nawab	2041	MacLennan		T M & Co
Eden (ship)	444	Dahl		
Mazagon	3280	Phillips		P & O Co
Australia	2292	Tait		W & A G & Co
Akbar	1440	Baldwin		H C Joosub
Sealda	3500	Macintyre		M M & Co
Jumna	2692	Clark		Ralli Bros
Westonby	2474	McCarthy		W & A G & Co
Lalpoora	2124	Coope		M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A Aphrodite	2568	McGregor	Hull	10-5	W & A G & Co
D&E Queen Alex.	2788	Harris	Baltimore	1-5	R A Willis
G Dagfred	659	Melfibreg	Bangkok	30-4	R S & Co
K Koordistan	1729	Crouch	Havre	5-5	E L & Co
L Nuddia	1944	Scott	Zanzibar	4-5	M M & Co
M Pilot Schooner No. 3					B P Trust
N Skidby	2121	Jones			K N & Co
O Zoroaster	2383	Evan	Trieste	10-5	T M & Co
Q Wandby	2580	Finney	Newport	5-5	K N & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satrunji.......... 517 Ahmed.. Mangalore .. 1-5 Shepd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1 Meissen	3370	Mazeritz	Marseilles	2-5	Vol Bros
2 Corinthia	2359	Miller	Avonmouth	7-5	Ralli Bros
4 Lime Branch	3467	Maiing	Genoa	8-5	T M & Co
5 Chusan	2852	Daniel	China	6-5	P & O S N Co
6 Clydesdale	2295	Lundberg	Hamburg	30-4	M M & Co
7 Imperatrix	2352	Beilen	Trieste	1-5	A L S N Co
9 Istrar	2978	Perks	Antwerp	3-5	K N & Co
10&11 Schwarzinfels	2516	Sandstedt	Karachi	5-5	G & Co
12 Persia	4198	Wheler	London	2-5	P & O Co
15 Baron Fairlie	2323	Goudey	Trieste	2-5	W & A G & Co
16 Izumi Maru	3230	Yagi	Kobe	6-5	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka.......... 759 Rothwell... Karachi ..... 2-5 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Westonby s	McCarthy	East London, April 8
29	Jumna s	Clark	East London, Mar 30
	Sealda s	Macintyre	Calcutta, April 4
	Akbar s	Baldwin	Mauritius, April 15
	Australia s	Tait	Glasgow, March 27
	Mazagon s	Phillips	Moji, March 22

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
29	Palitana s	Lemarchand.	Zanzibar, &c
	Oceanien s	Guigues	Yokohama

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Kola, Rickford, for Persian Gulf.
„ Somali, Birch, for Zanzibar, &c.
„ Vindobona, Cobol, for Kobe.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Westonby, for Liverpool, Hamburg, &c.
„ Hoseinee, for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer Hiroshima Maru left Singapore for Colombo on 29th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Frahz ferdinand, from Japan, left Singapore for Bombay en the afternoon of the 28th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 29.

FOR LONDON.

Salfordia s—250 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 175 cwt turmeric and 20 cwt coir matting D Jumnadas; 200 bales hemp K Vishram.

Comeric s—5 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

Westonby s—450 cwt gram B Saroopchund; 159 cwt Karanjaseed and 266 cwt gram H Kanjee.

Persia s—49 bales skins R M Kooka; 5 bales skins F Fischer and Co; 11 packages carpets mats &c F P Bhumgara; 4 cases mother of pearl shell Kessowlal Muncherjee; 5 bales carpets &c Tellery and Stavrides; 14 bales skins W and A Graham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Persia s—8 bales carpets Tellery and Stavrides; 9 bales skins Max Klein.

FOR HULL.

Aphrodite s—2000 cwt wheat N Sundarjee and Co; 600 cwt myrabollams H Anandrao and Co; 1078 cwt myrabollams J Hurchund.

FOR HAVRE.

Koordistan s—1900 cwt wheat and 2000 cwt rapeseed Tata and Co; 6001 cwt rapeseed Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Istrar s—162 bales hemp P Bhimjee; 330 bales cotton Ralli Bros; 40 bales hemp H Anandrao and Co; 1160 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 100 cwt gum Shaw Wallace and Co; 10000 cwt rapeseed N Khairaz and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Meissen s—700 cwt gingellyseed N Sundarjee and Co; 1749 cwt tallow M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Lime Branch s—2001 cwt gingellyseed A Blascheck and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Lime Branch s—9000 cwt wheat Ralli Bros.

FOR TRIESTE.

Zoroaster s—320 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 410 bales cotton David Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th April.

1. The Prize Distribution and Dance fixed for this evening is unavoidably postponed. Tickets already issued will be available for the date to be fixed hereafter.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 30th April.

1. Members are reminded that the first competition for the Challenge Cup will take place at the Colaba range on Saturday afternoon next, the 2nd proximo, from 4-30 p.m.

By Order,
T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding B. L. H.

FOR THE HILLS.

OUR WOOLLEN SUITINGS,

ALL WOOL BLANKETS,

SERVANTS' CLOTHING

And HOSIERY are

A **NECESSITY** OF

THE HOT SEASON.

Samples and Lists on application.

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EVERYTHING WE SELL.

No German or other imported

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COMPLETE SUITS

CHOLERA BELTS.

Government Regulation Qualities always in process. Special Regimental Patterns Matched.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS COMPANY, LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

NOTICE.

MISS JOHNSON (late of Mrs. POMEROY'S, 29, Old Bond Street) and Miss DUPUIS has OPENED BUSINESS for Face Massage, Electrolysis, at 41, Watson's Annexe, Bombay. Hours 7-30 A.M. to 12-30 P.M. and 3-30 to 5-30 P.M. THURSDAYS till 12-30 P.M. Terms—Single Treatment, Rs. 7. Course of six, Rs. 30. Preparations sent to all parts of India. Advice and Consultation Free. Book sent on application.

STOP! THINK AND CONSIDER.

WHAT we offer you. SECURITY in your homes; Immunity from thefts. The circumvention of Rambux. All these blessings "on airth" are contained in a suite of our Domestic padlocks. Six in number, four Lever, solid brass, steel shackles, imperial guard. Each having a non-interchangeable key, and the suite a Master Key in duplicate to pass all. Absolutely proof against picks and tampering. Price Rs. 10 only.

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ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

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CONTRACTORS.

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BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD,

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

7, HORNBY ROAD.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES

THE

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BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM, Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.

NOW AVAILABLE AT BOMBAY.

	Rs.
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape) in splendid condition and just put in thorough order. ...	600
COTTAGE PIANO by MARCKS & Co. Limited in very good tone and condition. ...	250
SQUARE PIANO by LIPP & SONS. A Piano intrinsically new. An Instrument that has been in good hands while on hire. ...	600
ERARD GRAND PIANO. (Horizontal shape,) Almost new and has been little used during the last 2 years.	1,400
BRINSMEAD UPRIGHT GRAND PIANO, with the new tuning apparatus in splendid tone and condition, would make a capital District Piano.	650
SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE'S UPRIGHT PIANO, very little used and is almost new...	650
AMERICAN ORGAN by GILBERT & BAUER in thorough order. A very fine Organ.	150

The above Instruments have been built for the climate of India and have stood the test well. Arrangements can be made, if desired, for purchase of any of these Instruments on the Hire-System.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

N.B.—Our NEW STOCK of BOUDOIR PIANOS at Rs. 525 just to hand.

OLD PALLONJI'S

ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL,

LONAULI.

THIS HOTEL is splendidly situated on the top of a Hill. It is open to the breeze on every side. It commands a magnificent view of all the Ghauts around Lonauli is cooler than Khandala. The distance from Khandala to Lonauli is only 10 minutes by Train.

Only two miles to Karli Caves. Lohargar, six miles from Lonauli, is a Hill Fort formerly used as a State Prison by the Peishwas. Lonauli is famous for picnics—at Sakal Pathar, a famous shooting ground, distant 8 miles from Lonauli.

For further particulars apply to the

PROPRIETOR,

Conveyances always ready.

DRINK BEST CYCLONE TEAS.

IN THREE LABELS: YELLOW, BLUE, RED

ALSO SMOKE

PIN HEAD AND OLD GOLD

CIGARETTES.

on which Prizes are given away as

GOLD FILLED,

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For full particulars, apply to

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TEA MERCHANTS & GENERAL TOBACCONISTS,

193, ABDOOL REHMAN STREET, BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,

BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.

TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS,

NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE,

CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.

A. B. C. CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

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The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

BANK OF BOMBAY,

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,

Secretary and Treasurer.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,

GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

The

Comprehensive Criminal Digest,

1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

Subordinate Judge, Dholka; First Class Magistrate Ahmedabad.

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The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 30, 1903.

"ENGLAND, INDIA, AND AFGHANISTAN."

THE appearance of a handy volume on Afghanistan is opportune; for the events of the past few weeks will serve to induce the indifferent student to brush up his trans-frontier politics. The volume, we refer to, is "England, India, and Afghanistan," published by Messrs. Clay and Sons of the Cambridge University Press. It is the text of the Le Bas Prize Essay of 1902, upon the Relations, Past and Future, between Afghanistan and the British Empire in India by Mr. Frank Noyce, B. A., scholar of St. Catharine's. "No writer," Lord Curzon said, "should approach the Central Asian question without a consciousness of its magnitude or venture to decide it without long previous study." Mr. Noyce knew this and judging by the long list of authorities he quotes, we may take it he fully accepts Lord Curzon's dictum. He has not much faith in Blue-books, though they are the ultimate resort of historians of every shade of opinion. He is persuaded that whilst for later years they form a more or less impartial, though by no means complete, record of events, they are not for earlier years above a suspicion of being tampered with to suit the ends of policy. He is forced to the conclusion that it is almost impossible to write anything original concerning the Afghan question without studying it for years at first hand, and that the easiest part of his task lies in the consideration of the future, it being no difficult matter to prophesy. The introduction to the work, it will thus be seen, is rather more modest than we usually find works on political subjects. The writer's modesty is almost sufficient to damn the book, and it would have been well had his preface been severely edited before being offered to the public. The work is something more than a schoolboy essay—though the preface would lead the purchaser to imagine otherwise. It is a concise and convenient record of events in which the writer has given us his own opinions unbiassed by party considerations, after giving due weight to those of others. That is its chief feature and its chief recommendation—especially so with regard to the Second Afghan War, in dealing with which he has divided the responsibility more equally if not more justly than it is usually divided.

Mr. Noyce's study of Lord Lytton is sufficiently original. He disagrees with Colonel Hanna that he was a visionary, and will not have it that his merits as a poet and dramatist prevented his possessing any as a politician. His administration of India in time of famine with an important war on hand he regards as a complete answer to the charge that he was destitute of statesmanlike qualities. Perhaps, writes Mr. Noyce, "his beautifully worded and magnificently expressed but desperately lengthy despatches—embellished with many quotations from the poets whom he knew so well, but who were not probably quite so familiar to the statesmen to whom the despatches were addressed—have done as much as anything else to conceal his real abilities. Like Warren Hastings he seemed to possess the gift of writing a long State paper upon anything or nothing." His policy towards Afghanistan is pronounced to have been the weakest part of his administration, as indeed it was of more than one Viceroy, that is of course assuming that any Indian Viceroy can be held responsible for our policy towards Afghanistan. Our dealings with the Amir are the dealings of British Ministers at Home not of Indian Viceroys, who in that respect are but instruments in the hands of the Foreign Office—and rightly so too. There is more hope of consistency and continuity, and never again we imagine will an Indian Viceroy have a free hand in dealing with the Amir. Lord Lytton's acceptance of Abdur Rahman as Amir, even admitting that it was forced upon him by circumstances, is regarded as "some reparation for a multitude of blunders, and the twenty years of peace and prosperity which that selection gave Afghanistan have done much to obliterate the memory of the three years which preceded it." Lord Lytton's policy was a colossal failure and the opportunities he let slip were lost for ever. When Abdur Rahman was set upon the throne more favourable terms should have been insisted upon. It should never have been possible for him to apply that his country should be placed under the protection of Great Britain and Russia—the two powers. No doubt the application was made at the instigation of Russia, and assuming him to have been in earnest it is not possible to blame Abdur Rahman for his desire to favour the country which had given him comfortable sanctuary for eleven years. He made the suggestion in order to try and secure terms more favourable to himself and his country, never for a moment expecting that we should comply with any such request as that he preferred. But then was the time to dictate terms, and our terms were too easy.

Had a strong statesman been in office at that time it would have been impossible for such an incident as that of three weeks ago to occur. At the same time, as Sir Hungerford Holditch impressed upon his readers in his work on the Indian Borderland, the kingdom of Afghanistan includes among Afghans a vast population which is not Afghan; and the Afghan people on the other hand occupy a vast area of country which is no longer Afghanistan. Afghanistan has become a political designation applied to a conglomeration of people of many distinct nationalities, which have been formed into a kingdom without very much assistance from us; but which having been formed is maintained by us and in which the Afghan is the dominant race. They are not very amenable to control, and it may be that the arrest of Colonel Yate was due to some extent to the officiousness or fanaticism on the part of some ignorant official. It may be, too, that Colonel Yate will not be held wholly free of blame. We are asked to believe that no political importance is attached to the incident. But that is ridiculous on the face of it. It ought not to be possible for such an incident to occur—the worst feature being of course the prolonged detention of their prisoner. It would be absurd not to demand the punishment of the offender; though we by no means absolve Colonel Yate for his breach of a Standing Order that had been many times broken before. To this must be added the attempt to shoot a British officer on our own side the border. The two incidents indicate either slackness in local government or an increase of ill-feeling against us—probably both. We must exact satisfaction, and be firm in our demand for it. The degradation of the local official and the punishment of the culprit in the Hamer case must be insisted upon; for if incidents of the kind are to be repeated with impunity we shall lose prestige both with the Afghan and the native of this country, who has already been badly impressed by the fact that the instant release of Colonel Yate was not forthwith demanded. The policy of a strong and united Afghanistan, independent but bound by the closest ties of interest to the British, is advocated by Mr. Noyce, and doubtless that is the policy best calculated to succeed. But the repetition of incidents such as those of the current month will not improve our kindly feeling towards the Afghan, or bring us closer to our neighbour unless we are armed to the teeth. A repetition of these little incidents of "no political importance" will not go far towards consolidating and increasing in any way the good understanding between Great Britain in India and Afghanistan, which most of us join with Mr. Noyce in desiring.

IRRIGATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

THE report of the Irrigation Commission is expected to be issued shortly; and pending its appearance the account of what is actually being done in the way of irrigation in this Presidency is of considerable interest. The annual expenditure on irrigation works in Bombay and Sind amounts to 54 lakhs of rupees, or at any rate that was the sum spent in 1901-02 and also in the previous year. The latest report dealing with the subject is that for 1901-02, which has just been issued, and it shows that the area irrigated by the various works was 2,212,680 acres, or a decrease of 71,114 acres, compared with the area irrigated in the previous year. The decrease is mainly accounted for by Sind, where the inundation was not so good as in 1900-01. The revenue derived from irrigation is of two kinds, that received directly by the Irrigation Department and that which is included in the Land Revenue for water supply from canals, tanks, and dams. The direct receipts during the year under report on account of works for which capital and revenue accounts are kept, which are works either entirely new or greatly improved, amounted to over nine and a quarter lakhs of rupees, or two and a quarter lakhs more than in the previous year. The irrigation share of land revenue reached twenty-nine and a quarter lakhs. The total net revenue on account of these works was Rs. 25,01,177. Besides this there was a net revenue of R. 15,21,468 from old works for which only revenue accounts are kept, while in regard to agricultural works, for which neither capital nor revenue accounts are kept, the working expenses exceeded the receipts by Rs 67,350. The details of the working of the Department during 1901-02 show that great progress was made in improving, enlarging, and completing schemes already in hand, famine labour being utilised for the purpose. In Gujerat nearly five and a half lakhs were thus spent in productive famine relief, the extension of the Chandola Tank and the Khari Cut Canal, the beginning of the Bokh reservoir, and the construction of numerous tanks and drainage channels being among the work advanced. In the Deccan progress was made with the Shetpal Tank, the Khamgaon Tank, and the Victoria Tank at Warwand, though on each of these projects the normal value of the work done by the famine labourers was strikingly below the amount expended. The Pathri Tank in the Sholapur district has been completed, and several other undertakings begun or continued as relief works have since been finished by ordinary labour. Of the works in the Ahmednagar district the most important are the Ojhar Right Bank Canal, including the Musalwadi Tank, and the Visapur Tank schemes which were well advanced during the year under review.

The report contains a reference to the Irrigation Commission in detailing the work of Mr. H. Beale, who was appointed to the special duty of making a preliminary investigation, the results of which were submitted to the Commission during its inquiry in this Presidency. Those preliminary investigations cost Rs. 42,330, and a summary of the report which was laid before Sir Colin Scott Moncrieff and his colleagues in November, 1901, but never made public is now published. We are now told that among other matters dealt with in Mr. Beale's report the difficult question of the protective value of irrigation works is discussed in connection with a record of recent famines and their effects, but so far no very satisfactory gauge of this value has been obtained. It is to be presumed that what is meant by this is that if there is no water there can be no irrigation, and that if you have tanks and canals there is nothing to prevent them drying up in seasons of abnormal drought. The Administration Report itself shows this. In reference to Gujerat, which still suffered from famine when fortune had turned for other parts of the Presidency, we read that on the Hathmati Canal the area irrigated in 1901-02 was 134 acres against 1,787 acres the previous year, "due to insufficient water in the canal owing to scanty rainfall," and that there was no irrigation on the Khari Cut Canal because there was no flood in the Khari river which is the principal source of supply to that canal. The limitation of irrigational possibilities imposed by seasonal causes and by the nature of the country is a subject to which certain critics do not appear to give sufficient attention. Still, Government is doing what it can, and as a result of the Irrigation Commission, and the stress laid by Mr. Beale on the need for a strong establishment for surveying new projects, it has been directed that these surveys shall be taken in hand. Mr. Beale's special report supplies valuable details as to schemes that may be undertaken in the future. In addition to this work the famine in Gujerat induced the Bombay Government to depute him to discuss with the Commissioner and the Superintending Engineer of the Northern Division the possibility of beginning large works in the Panch Mahals and a fresh work in the neighbourhood of Ahmedabad. The result was a survey of the Sabarmati river to determine the best site for the head works of the proposed canal, and ultimately it was decided to elaborate two or three of a number of smaller schemes as being more likely to be finished by famine labour than would be the case with large projects. Surveys for the Nira Right Bank Canal and Tank and the Gokak Canal Extension and Tank Storage Scheme were also begun, and generally the Department was kept fully occupied in considering and projecting a variety of schemes as well as in carrying out projects previously begun.

RAILWAYS IN RHODESIA.

A LITTLE more than a week ago we alluded to the rapid development of railway construction in India, and it is not uninteresting to note the progress of railways in other parts of the world where similar difficulties have to be overcome. Probably the most interesting railway project in existence at the present time is that which has been undertaken by the British South Africa Company. Railway construction in Rhodesia began in 1889, with the construction of a railway from Kimberley to Vryberg. In the last fourteen years 1,639 miles of railway have been opened for traffic, and there are at the present moment 534 miles under construction. In view of the difficulties and the deterrents which have stood in the way of the railway builder in this part of Africa the result is one upon which the British South Africa Company may well congratulate themselves. The line at present in existence on the one hand extends from Kimberley to Salisbury, a distance of 1,012 miles, and from Salisbury to Beira which accounts for another stretch of 375 miles; and there are branches from Bulawayo to beyond Wankie, and from Salisbury to the Ayrshire mines. By the end of the present month it was expected that Kafue beyond the Victoria Falls would be reached, and thus a grand total of 2,193 miles of railway will be completed. The construction of the line has been fully justified from the financial standpoint. Thus for the official year ending in October, 1902, the net earnings of one section amounted to £202,112-7-3 while the interest charges are only £100,000. Moreover the Imperial Government and the British South Africa Company together guarantee an annual subsidy of £30,000, and this, added to the net earnings of the line, should allow of a handsome dividend to the shareholders of the railway. An interesting feature of railway extension in Rhodesia was the building of the line to Beira. Up to the present this particular section has hardly proved so profitable as some of the others, but probably the reason is that it is not so well known. The Portuguese have received the railway with a great show of cordiality, and there is little doubt that in the future Beira will be the port through which the greater part of Rhodesian trade will flow. There is no better harbour in all South Africa than that at Beira, and arrangements are now projected for the construction of such wharves as will be necessitated by the enhanced traffic certain to ensue now that the railway has been constructed. Excellent accommodation for passengers is provided on the Rhodesian Railways; it is, indeed, stated that the Train de Luxe is equal to any sleeping car or first class accommodation on the continent or in England.

LORD KITCHENER arrived at Dattakhel yesterday after an advantageous march along the frontier. This route has been traversed by no previous Commander-in-Chief.

AT the meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee held yesterday, the system of accepting certain tenders was severely criticised. Mr. Cuffe presumed that the schedule rates were based on the prices prevailing in the markets of Bombay, and if that were so, he enquired how it was that the tenderers could supply miscellaneous stores at 21 per cent. below schedule rates. He regarded such a tender with the greatest suspicion, and it was within the knowledge of members that some of these contractors were paid to supply articles which were correct neither in quantity nor quality. Other members agreed with Mr. Cuffe; and on the motion of Mr. S. D. Khote, the acceptance of tenders was postponed to enable the Commissioner to enquire if the rates put down in the schedule were revised that year in accordance with the prevailing market rates.

THE Right Rev. the Bishop of Lahore, who has been unwell, is taking a month's leave from the 1st May, and is expected to arrive in Simla on the 1st June.

WE learn from Quetta that two Native officers of the 13th Bombay Infantry, have been killed at Peshin by a sepoy of that regiment who ran amok. The assassin also shot himself.

THE Calcutta servant problem which is just now sadly exercising the minds of mem-sahibs and bachelor housekeepers reminds us that every country has its own servant trouble in a more less acute form, and the inhabitant of each land is apt to regard his own particular brand of affliction as the worst on record. The dark variety of domestic who ministers to the wants of Calcutta residents is now being pilloried in the columns of a local journal, and his little iniquities are being ruthlessly laid bare. Most mem-sahibs, when they start housekeeping in India, make astonishing discoveries and soon lose their liking for their white-robed servitors. It is recorded that some are so disillusioned as to make stern resolutions to do the house work themselves. India is not the country to keep alive such a resolve, and in the end the indignant lady tolerates her domestic enemy. It is safe to say, though we hear about these heroic dames occasionally, that they are so few and far between as to be practically non-existent. Apropos of the servant question we are reminded of how a newly arrived mem-saheb was disillusioned and made to realise that a cook was not a person to be entirely trusted. He used to do the bazar, and on presenting the bill each day there would always be a liberal amount of pies in it. It was not until two months had passed that the new arrival found out that a pie was not the same as a pice. The intelligent dark manipulator of food had managed by religiously introducing great numbers of pies into his bills and being paid at the rate of pice to accumulate a nice little profit.

CURIOSITIES OF THE CLOCK.

A CHANGE OF TIME IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BY R. E. N. YOUNGER.

THROUGH the unostentatious and prosaic medium of the Board of Trade we have just been officially informed of a momentous step towards unity taken by South Africa. At half-past eleven on the last night of February the Transvaal sacrificed half an hour of its life for the sub-continent's common convenience. Its clocks were then put forward to that extent, so as to come into line with the time of Natal, which was already identical with that of Eastern Africa, Egypt, and Eastern Europe—in other words, two hours ahead of Greenwich.

All of South Africa that really counts simultaneously came into this artificial time league, or Zeitverein, writes Mr. R. E. N. Younger in the "Daily Express, Rhodesia, the new Colonies, the Cape, Natal, and our Delagoa Bay friends will henceforth be unanimous as to the time of day; and the isolation of German South-West Africa is of no consequence. German-South-West Africa possesses no stupendous importance of any kind, and its clocks do not matter much to anybody except its own handful of colonists.

The reform recalls the harassing and bewildering state of things that used to await the traveller in Central Europe until some ten years ago, when a similar reform was finally and fully adopted. I happened to wander about the German Empire and adjacent parts in 1892, and again in 1896; and between the two years it had become so much more comfortable a region that one hardly knew it again.

CHAOS OF LOCAL TIME.

In 1892 there was an appalling chaos of local time. Besides the divergence between entirely separate nations, at least some of the German States still maintained their own times as part of the paraphernalia of independent sovereignty. While roaming through the Black Forest we suddenly found our watches wrong, and gathered that it was because we had unconsciously crossed the border between Baden and Wurtemberg.

In the Bavarian Palatinate, north of Alsace, an isolated province away to the west, far from Bavaria proper, there was a further puzzle. The hour, of course, should be later as one moves eastward, earlier as one moves westward. But in those days, if one went westward into Rhenish Bavaria from Baden, one was brought face to face with the later and wholly inappropriate hour of Bavaria's distant headquarters at Munich.

Naturally, the railways, being unable to shift their time table backwards and forwards every few miles, had already adopted the common Central European time. But, in order to suit all watches, the clocks at such stations as Bale and Schaffhausen had to be furnished with a spidery, giddy array of minute-hands in divers colours. And all manner of confusions were continually arising.

Thus, in a railway carriage I listened to a discussion between two Swiss and two Germans as to the hour at which the train was due at Bale. One party insisted upon a time that paralyed the other, since it implied that the train (a Personen-Zug, or "Parliamentary,) carrying third-class passengers) would achieve the incredible speed of forty miles an hour; and mutual respect was only restored when they discovered that they were speaking in different times.

OLD-FASHIONED CONTEMPT.

Particularism was evidently to die hard among old-fashioned people. The jovial, rotund landlord of my humble hostelry at Mainz, a fine old long-pipe-smoking German Tory in shirt sleeves, indignantly repudiated my suggestion that the Cologne boat started by Central European time. He insisted that they had no such new fangled fads there, but only "the old time." Had I not silently taken the liberty of disbelieving him the boat would have gone without me.

Within a few months sturdy old gentlemen of this type had to reconcile themselves to the final official order making Central European time universal throughout Germany, in spite of the fact that, according to the sun, there is an hour and eight minutes between its extreme east and west. Germany, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, Austria, Hungary, Switzerland, Italy, Servia, and part of Turkey are now in agreement as to the hour, to the unspeakable relief of the traveller.

Unfortunately the whole world can never enjoy a common time; even the Parliament of Man could not give us that. Imperial federation cannot include a practical British Empire clock; we can scarcely expect New Zealanders to breakfast in the evening because it is breakfast-time in London, and Mr. Seddon himself could not make us keep New Zealand hours.

The United States cannot do with less than four times.—Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific—and Europe requires three zones, and quite unnecessarily has four, owing to France's obstinate clinging to the few minutes which differentiate her time from the Greenwich mean that is good enough for the Netherlands.

AN ABRUPT JUMP.

The abrupt jump of an hour between Western and Central Europe is incurable, however annoying it may be to anyone staying at Chamonix, for instance who takes a morning walk out of France into Switzerland and finds the local lunch-time there nearly an hour wrong. The Geneva tram authorities, happily, have a sane rule which ordains that their trams, running into French territory by the lake shore, shall keep one time throughout.

But although the universal day is impossible, local time, and State time, as it may be called, were bound to yield to the fictitious common time of convenience over broad areas as in Central Europe and South Africa.

The common-sense revolt against pedantic subservience to the local sun has benefited no country more than Norway. The parallels of longitude close in up there; between Bergen and the North Cape there is more than 21 geographical degrees, or nearly an hour and a half; and the captain of a Norwegian coasting steamer gave me a moving account of the troubles from which he used to suffer when each port of call, as was the case until a comparatively recent date, adhered to its own parish-pump time.

Where local time still lingers it serves as a grim reminder of the bad old days. In Strasburg Cathedral, for example, where one waits until noon before the famous clock to hear the cockerel crow and see the procession of Apostles' pass, I have twice stayed and missed trains owing to forgetfulness of the fact that this particular clock keeps antiquated Strasburg time.

The over ruling of the local sun, in fact, is a decisive mark of progressive civilisation. The most unspeakable thing about the Turk recorded by those who have seen him at home is his practice of reckoning from each day's sunset as twelve o'clock, so that watches have to be altered at least weekly, and a European in Constantinople hardly knows where (or rather when) he is.

MAJOR-General Hill has now almost recovered from the illness which placed his life in danger last cold weather, and as soon as he is strong enough for active work, he will take over the officiating Command of the Oudh District. Brigadier-General Collins, now Commanding at Jubbulpore, will then act as Inspector-General of Volunteers. The selection of a British Army Officer for an Inspector-General of Indian Volunteers will give rise to comment; but at any rate as a result of the question raised on this point, it has been ruled that the new Inspector-Generalship is not to be regarded as reserved exclusively for officers of the Indian Army.

UNDER the heading "The fashionable Male Waist" a writer contributes the following to the "Daily Mail"—I was sent to school at Ramagen-on-the-Rhine when a little less than 15, and was immediately given to understand that I must wear corsets, as the other boys did. I rebelled at first, but soon got to enjoy the sensation of being laced in, and before long became the proud possessor of an exceedingly small waist. That was 12 years ago. Now I would as soon go without my coat as my corsets. I am a good tennis player. No one has ever accused me of effeminacy, yet my evening corsets are only 23 inches, and I am pleased to say I wear them closely laced. It is the ill-fitting corsets that ought to be condemned. To give satisfaction they must be made to measurend properly fitted, and then once worn they well not be given up.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

KING EDWARD IN ROME.

HONOURS FOR BRITISH AND ITALIAN NOTABLES.

THE VISIT TO THE POPE.

BANQUET AT THE QUIRINAL.

ENGLAND, ITALY, AND UNIVERSAL PEACE.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

King Edward visited the Pantheon to-day, and laid wreaths on the tombs of the late King Victor Emmanuel and King Humbert.

His Majesty has conferred on the Premier, Signor Zanardelli, the highest grade of the Victorian Order.

King Victor Emmanuel has decorated the members of the British suite, the British Ambassador, and Sir R. Rodd, Secretary of Legation.

King Edward has conferred the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order on Admiral Morin, Italian Foreign Minister, and four others.

A State banquet takes place at the Quirinal to-night, and there will afterwards be a gala performance at the Argentina Theatre, both being superb functions.

The visit of King Edward to the Pope is fixed for to-morrow afternoon, but nobody else will be present at the interview.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

At the banquet given in honour of King Edward at the Quirinal last night King Victor Emmanuel in a speech said he hoped the friendship between the two Crowns and the two Peoples would be permanently maintained, and become ever more solid.

King Edward replied: I have full confidence that the long-standing friendship between the two countries will never cease. Both love liberty and free institutions, and besides keeping them before us we shall occupy ourselves in the maintenance of universal peace.

RUSSIA AND MANCHURIA.

MUSCOVETE'S DEMANDS ONLY EXPERIMENTAL.

In the absence of official statements it is believed at Washington that Russia's demands on China are only tentative, and that the eventual reduction of the demands is fully contemplated by Russia.

LATER.

It is formally declared at St. Petersburg that conditions wired from Peking that Russia had demanded China to sign an agreement practically ceding to Russia the sovereignty over Manchuria, excluding all other nations therefrom, is a pure invention, and that Russia was merely exchanging views with China regarding the measures for preserving order after the Russian troops had evacuated Mancharia. There was no idea of imposing impediments to foreign trade.

This repudiation is regarded as the outcome of the vigorous protests made by the interested Powers at St. Petersburg, and no doubt exists as to the authenticity of the demands made.

TRANSVAAL LABOUR QUESTION.

THE RECRUITING IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

Lord Cranborne, replying to a question in the House of Commons, put by Mr. Weir, regarding the protest of the Central African Chamber of Commerce against natives going to the Mines in the Transvaal, declined to take any steps pending the result of the present recruiting experiment.

THE RUSSIAN WAR MINISTER.

A TOUR IN THE FAR EAST.

General Kuropatkin, Russian Minister of War, has started for the Far East, and before doing so lunched yesterday at the Chinese Legation.

THE SOMALI WAR.

REINFORCEMENTS TO BE SENT.

The "St. James's Gazette" states that the War Office has arranged to send reinforcements to Somaliland from India, and that the pursuit of the Mullah may be temporarily abandoned owing to the rains.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

With reference to the statement of the "St. James' Gazette," cabled by Reuter, no application for troops for Somaliland has reached Simla up to this afternoon. They could, of course, be sent without delay if required in this case. However, an even quicker procedure would be to draft them from Aden, where at least five hundred men could easily be spared now that all probability of trouble in connection with the boundary delimitation is at end.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE TRINIDAD RIOTS.

ARRIVAL OF INQUIRY COMMISSION.

LONDON, APRIL 28.

The Commission appointed to enquire into the riots, which took place at Trinidad last month, has arrived there.

A British warship has been sent to Trinidad to support the Commission, and two hundred troops have also been sent from Barbadoes.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

LONDON, APRIL 29.

The following is the result of the race for the Two Thousand Guineas:—

Rock Sand	1
Flotsam	2
Rabela's	3

THE RUPEE LOAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

The following press communique is issued by the Finance Department:—There is no truth in the report that the Government of India contemplate issuing their rupee loan this year at 3 per cent. Any loan that may be raised and as to this the Government has nothing to add to what was announced in Sir Edward Law's Financial Statement, will be issued at 3 1-2 per cent.

SIR DENZIL IBBETSON.

The Simla paper hears that Sir Denzil Ibbetson proceeds on leave in June, Mr. Hewett from the Central Provinces officiating.

NEW INDIAN LANCER REGIMENT.

The same paper states that Brevet-Lieutenant Colonel Younghusband, Guides Cavalry, will raise a new Indian Lancer Regiment, which is to replace the 2nd Madras Lancers.

BOXING AT BANGALORE.

BANGALORE, APRIL 29.

The following are the results of the series of Boxing contests held here last night:—

Light Weights—Corpl. Bartley, Essex Regiment, beat Gunner Chapman, G. Battery. Driver Cook G. Battery boxed Private Sutton, Essex Regiment, who had drawn a bye, Cook giving up in the third round within the last minute. This was otherwise the titbit of the evening. Corpl. Lee, Essex Regiment, then gave an exhibiton spar with Private Hayes, also of the Essex Regiment.

Heavy Weights.—Private Lumsden, 6th Dragoon Guards, knocked out Corporal Taylor, Essex Regiment, after an extra round. Private Tyee, 6th Dragoon Guards, beat Gunner Smith, 12th Battery; Gunner Acreman, 12th Battery, then gave an exhibition spar with Corporal Taylor of the Essex Regiment.

Middle Weights.—Bombardier Gibson, 12th Battery, defeated Private Andrews, Essex Regiment; Gunner Lacey, 58th Battery, knocked out Gunner Church, 12th Battery, in the first round, with a fine upper cut on the jaw.

Feather Weights.—Bombardier Stead, 12th Battery, beat Corporal Butcher, Essex Regiment, and Driver Neat sparred a bye.

THEFT FROM THE KOLAR GOLD FIELD.

A CLEVER CAPTURE.

The Railway Police of Bangalore, co-operating with the Kolar Gold Fields Police, have cleverly apprehended a Hindu jeweller, a Mahomedan, and a Pariah with a mine gold brick weighing 440 tolas, valued at Rs 11,000. The thieves were surprised in a railway gatekeeper's hut not far from Jallarpet Junction late at night while negotiating the sale of the brick for Rs 5,000 to a detective in disguise. A scuffle ensued, in which Mr Thomas, Superintendent of Police, Kolar, was roughly handled notwithstanding that he drew his revolver. This is the biggest theft of mine gold in these parts since gold was first discovered in Mysore.

THE SENSATIONAL CASE IN KATHIAWAR.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF PORBANDER DEWAN.

THE CASE DISMISSED.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, APRIL 29.

The sensational case known as the Porbander Defamation Case terminated to-day. Mr. Manilal Ajitrai whose services were lent by Government to the Porbander State as Dewan had filed a complaint against Modi Musa Yacoob of Matheran, who he alleged had defamed him by saying that Mr. Manilal had acted in concert with his brother, who is a vakil, in the matter of a debt due to Musa from the State. The case was tried by Mr. C. Watson Political Agent, Halar Prant, and took over twenty days.

The court to day dismissed the complaint of Mr. Manilal, and discharged the accused.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, APRIL 29.

Majors Johnson, 35th Sikhs, and Holland, 47th Sikhs, are appointed Commandants, respectively, of the 36th Sikhs and 47th Sikhs.

Collonel Kelly, Assistant Adjutant-General, Quetta, has ninety days' leave home from the 12th proximo.

THE proposal to assimilate the conditions of the musketry course of British Infantry regiments in India to those of the corresponding course in the Native Army has been negatived by the Home authorities. The point involved was that whereas the native regiments are allowed to count the best possible score of each man to their credit in the musketry returns, British regiments are obliged to record the result of the original 42 rounds in each case; and the soldier who starts badly, but improves greatly after some practice, is made to contribute his worst instead of his best performance to the returns.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

THE REVOLT IN MOROCCO.

REBELATTACK ON A STRONGHOLD.

LONDON, April 11th.—News of renewed fighting comes from Morocco.

The rebels rushed down a valley and threatened a Government stronghold at Frajana. Their advance was checked, however, by the defenders of the post with a rapid succession of volleys.

The rebel's powder supply exploded under the continuous fire, and resulted in many being killed. The rebels ultimately withdrew.

Advises from Melilla, a fortified convict settlement belonging to Spain on the north coast of Morocco, state that a projectile from a rebel gun fell in, Spanish territory. It is also stated that Bu Hamara, the Pretender, vainly tried to induce Spain to recognise the insurgents when Muley Amarani, the Sultan's uncle, took refuge in Melilla.

THE REVOLUTION IN SAN DOMINGO.

FIGHTING AT THE CAPITAL.

London, April 11th.—Further reports of the civil war in the Dominican Republic state that the revolutionary warship 'Independencia' participated in the recent defence of the capital, Santo Domingo.

The President, General Velasquez, was repulsed after heavy fighting, in which many were killed and wounded on both sides.

American, German, Italian, and Dutch marines have been landed to protect their respective Consulates.

THE SEASON AT MAHABLESHWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MAHABLESHWAR, APRIL 28.

WITH the arrival of H. E. the Governor and Lady Northcote from Aden the season may be said to have begun. So far the weather has been peculiar. There have been occasional bursts of high wind and threatenings of rain, thunder, and mist before their time, but the last few days have been so extraordinarily warm that visitors from Bombay and Poona seem half inclined to think that they have not done well by the change.

The usual gaieties have begun to prevail, and are excellently attended. There have been garden parties at Government House and at Woodlawn, the residence of Sir Robert Low, and the putting browns were most popular at these functions. Yesterday there was a gymkhana at which their Excellencies dispensed hospitality and gave charming prizes. Some six events—a bending and potato race, ladies' trotting race, tilting at the ring, golf lifting competition, ladies' driving gentlemen blindfold, and melody stakes, in which ladies led the horses of gentlemen who attempted to produce music from instruments selected from H. E. the Governor's band—were keenly contested by a large number of competitors. The winners were Miss Low and Major Anderson, Mrs. Lucas and Colonel Carter, Miss Montgomerie and Colonel Legh, Miss Montgomerie and Captain Balmain, and Major Stack.

The hotels all seem to be fairly patronized, and the bungalows are filling up though they are not perhaps so popular as usual. There have been shooting competitions, a Badminton tournament is in progress, golf and lawn tennis tournaments are rumoured, and Sir Robert Low gives a Gymkhana ten days hence, whilst to-morrow there is to be a ball at Government House. The polo ground is reported to be rather dusty, and a shower of rain would do it worlds of good. Very few ponies seem to be training here for the races in mid May, but no doubt a good contingent will come to the post fit to run.

The Hon. Mr. Muir Mackenzie, I. C. S. arrived two days ago and has received charge from Mr. Morison, I. C. S., who will do duty for the Hon. Mr. Edgarley I. C. S., during the latter's short term of privilege leave. Mr. and Mrs. Younghusband are expected shortly, the Hon Mr. Justice Russell has arrived, and there is a levy of military and civil officials on pleasure bent. The Club is well filled and everybody is so busily engaged in enjoying himself or herself that the season promises to be a great success. But when our pleasures, apart from work, are so ubiquitous and so engrossing, it certainly ought to be cooler than it is at present!

PEARLS FROM THE CEYLON FISHERY.

THE ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF PEARLS.

Mr. W. C. Wild, of Argyle Villa, Colpetty, is well-known as perhaps the best and most experienced authority in Ceylon on precious stones and pearl oysters. Mr. Wild had much that was interesting to say, says a Ceylon paper, regarding the recent fishery. He had speculated largely at the fishery which has just closed, and showed our representative a valuable and unique collection of pearls.

Mr. Wild, like a good many others, tried his luck speculating in oysters, and as he admits regretfully with only poor success. He also, however, purchased an enormous quantity of pearls at the fishery, through agents and at Colombo. His collection from the recent fishery consists of thousands of pearls of all sizes, shapes and colours. He has an unusually large pearl of about 8 carats light grey in colour, without lustre, which was purchased by him for Rs. 300, but which would have been worth a very much larger sum had it only possessed the usual lustre. A small selection of large pearls of excellent lustre Mr. Wild valued at Rs. 5,000. There were also in a beautiful collection, pearls resembling small silver bullets, some of a leaden hue, more of muddy colour and yet others of varying and delicate tints,

AN IRISH GEM.

Mr. Wild bought a peculiarly shaped pearl resembling a shamrock, three large pearls being attached to a smaller one, and this welcome Irish souvenir curiously enough was brought to him for purchase on the 17th March, St. Patrick's Day! Pearls have been brought to Mr. Wild by all sorts and conditions of people, from the ignorant cooly who has speculated his few cents and drawn a prize to the intelligent people who wish expert advice on their "finds." Mr. Wild relates how one old woman brought him a pearl for which he handed her Rs. 90, being the amount at which he assessed its value. The poor creature was quite overwhelmed at the sight of the money, apparently, like Pat when he came in for a windfall of £500, being only convinced with difficulty that there was so much money in the world.

PEARLS FOR SLITTING.

Mr. Wild has a little basket full of small pearls which he has collected for slitting purposes. He has already dispatched three lots to Germany, and there till remains a large collection in hand. Mr. Wild recently had the opportunity of going into the history of the pearl oyster with Professor Dr. Koken, of the University of Tubingen, Germany, who during his stay in Ceylon took advantage of the opportunity to visit the Pearl Fishery at Marichchikadai. The learned Professor thoroughly agreed with Mr. Wild in his views upon the formation of the pearl in the pearl oyster.

THE ARTIFICIAL PROPAGATION OF PEARLS.

It was there stated that a recent discovery—that the growth of pearls was, in some instances at any rate, the result of irritation to the mollusc caused by a parasitic worm—had led Mr. H. Lyster Jameson to make the statement that the artificial production of marketable pearls in large quantities should present no difficulties. Mr. Wild contends that the production of pearls by irritation caused to the mollusc by an insect is not feasible. He instances cases where river mussels in Scotland and Wales, Germany, etc., produce pearls, and argues that, as all animals more or less have parasites on them if pearls are said to be the result of irritation caused by parasites how is it that the molluscs in certain rivers and lochs produce pearls, whereas in others they do not. He holds firmly to his contention previously advanced that pearls are formed by surplus concheoline or pearl shell matter and through no other cause. During a long course of years he had examined thousands of pearls, and also sand and grit taken from oysters and his experience all went to show that the pearl was formed by nacre and by nothing else, the nucleus being a microscopic atom of the substance.

AUTOMATIC signalling apparatus has been successfully installed at Simla, and messages were got through on Monday in one operation all the way from Simla to Rangoon, Calcutta, and Madras.

WHEN peace was concluded at Vereeniging Lord Kitchener called the chaplains together, told them that he was desirous of celebrating peace, said he did not want anything that would indicate triumph over a fallen enemy, and proposed a thanksgiving service in which Boer and Briton might join. Lord Kitchener also suggested that "Oa God, our help in ages past," the Te Deum, and Kipling's Recessional should be sung. These arrangements were duly carried out, and Boers and Britons united together in thanksgiving for the declaration of peace. This story is told, says the "Daily News," by a Methodist chaplain.

IT is fortunately not often that a Judge in this country has to comment upon the commercial morality of a public body as Mr. Justice Chitty did in the case of Cowie and Company vs. the Rangoon Port Commissioners. The Judge described the defence as "not honest," and indicated that the Port Commissioners, having made a contract, sought to evade payment on a legal technicality, there being no valid justification in any breach of the conditions of the contract which might have occurred.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

At the weekly meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held yesterday, Dr. A. G. Viegas presided; and there were also present:—Mr. J. Macdonald, Mr. T. W. Cuffe, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandar Krishna, the Hon. Mr Ibrahim Rahimtula, Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. S. D. Khote, Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, and Mr. Manmohandas Ramji.

EULOGY OF THE LATE MR. K. M. SHROFF.

The chairman, before proceeding with the business of the meeting, expressed his regret at the death of Mr. K. M. Shroff, who was for a number of years a member of the Standing Committee and did good work while he was on the Committee, and was an active and useful member of the Corporation for several years until the time of his death. He was voicing the opinion of the Standing Committee when he said that Mr. Shroff's death was a distinct loss both to the Corporation and the city.

Mr. Cuffe observed that besides being active Mr. Shroff was an independent member of the Corporation. He made good many friends on the Corporation. They all deeply deplored his untimely death.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra the Hon. Mr Ibrahim and Dr. Katrack also expressed their regret at the death of their colleague, who had rendered excellent service to that city.

SUPPLY OF SHIP-CHANDLER'S STORES.

The following three tenders were received by the Commissioner for the supply of ship-chandler's stores during the year 1903-4:—Messrs. Esufalli Abdulalli & Co. at 12 1-2 per cent below schedule rates. Messrs. Hatimbhai Gulam Husein Vs. at 9 1-2 per cent below schedule rates. Khan Sahib Hasanalli Mulla Hakimji at 2 per cent. above schedule rates. The Commissioner requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to the acceptance of the lowest tender, viz, that of Messrs. Esufalli Abdulalli & Company, at 12 1-2 per cent. below schedule rates.

The lowest tender was accepted.

PAINTS, VARNISHES, ETC.

The following four tenders were received by the Commissioner for the supply of paints, varnishes, oil, &c., for the year:—Messrs. Hatimbhai Gulam Husein and Bros, at 10 1-4 per cent. below schedule rates. Messrs. Esufalli Abdulalli and Co. at 2 per cent. below schedule rates. Messrs. Wilkinson, Heywood and Clark, Limited, 1 per cent below schedule rates. Messrs. Khan Saheb Hasanalli Mulla Hakimji at 10 per cent. above schedule rates.

The Commissioner recommended the acceptance by the Standing Committee of tender of the Messrs. Hatimbhai Gulam Husein and Bros at 10 1-4 per cent. below schedule rates.

The lowest tender was accepted.

SUPPLY OF METAL OF SORTS.

The following three tenders were received for the supply of metal (of sorts) during the year:—Messrs. Esufalli Abdulalli & Co. at 6 1-4 per cent. below schedule rates. Messrs. Hatimbhai Gulam Husein & Bros. at 6 per cent below schedule rates. Messrs. Khan Saheb Hasanalli Mulla Hakimji at 8 per cent. above schedule rates.

The Commissioner requested the sanction of the Standing Committee to the acceptance of the lowest tender, viz., that of Messrs. Esufalli Abdulalli & Co. at 6 1-4 per cent, below schedule rates.

The lowest tender was accepted.

SYSTEM OF ACCEPTING TENDERS CRITICISED

The following three tenders had been received by the Commissioner for the supply of miscellaneous stores:—Messrs. Esufalli Abdulati and Co. at 21 per cent. below schedule rates; Messrs Khan Saheb Hasanali Mulla Hakimjee at 14 per cent. below schedule rates; Messrs Hatimbhoy Gulam Husein and Brothers at 8 per cent. below schedule rates.

The lowest tender of Messrs. Esufali and Co. had been recommended by the Commissioner.

Mr. Cuffe presumed that the schedule rates were based on the prices prevailing in the markets of Bombay, and if that were so, he enquired how it was that the firm could undertake to supply miscellaneous stores at 21 per cent. below schedule rates. He regarded such a tender with greatest suspicion. He thought that they were running the principle of acceptance of the lowest tender too far altogether. It was within the knowledge of members that some of these contractors were said to supply articles which were neither correct in quantity or quality.

Mr. Khote entirely agreed with the last speaker. The whole thing, he said, was suspicious. The secret of the matter was that the contractors never gave articles. He moved that the matter be postponed to enable the Commissioner to inquire if the rates put down in the schedule were revised that year in accordance with the prevailing market rates.

The Honourable Mr. Ibrahim seconded the motion.

Mr. Fazulbhoy moved that the lowest tender be accepted.

The Hon. Mr Ibrahim said they ought to know if the schedule rates were really market rates. Rumours were thick in the town that they did not receive articles correct in quantity as well as in quantity.

Mr. Fazulbhoy: How do you know that it is so.

Mr. Ibrahim said on one occasion a surprise visit had been paid by their Chief Accountant, and it was detected.

Mr. Khote's motion was then put to the vote and carried by a majority.

SUPPLY OF HARDWARE.

The following tenders had been received for the supply of hardware during the ensuing year:—Messrs Esufali Abdulai and Co. at 9 per cent. bellow schedule rates; Messrs Hatimbhai Gulam Husein and Brothers at 9 per cent below schedule rates; and Khan Saheb Hasanali Mulla Hakim at 5 per cent above schedule rates.

At the rates of the first two tenders were alike, but as Messrs Esufalli and Co had a large number of municipal contracts, the Commissioner had recommended the acceptance of Messrs Esufalli and Co's tender.

Mr Macdonald moved that the lowest tender, as recommemended by the Commissioner be accepted.

The Hon Mr Ibrahim seconded the proposition.

Dr atrak Kmoved as an amendment the post. ponement of its consideration and it was carried.

The Committee after transacting other business adjourned.

THE TROUBLE IN THE MALDIVES.

USURPING REGENT ABDICATES.

THE local authorities have been successful in keeping secret their intention regarding the recent Maldivian, squabbles, says the Times of Ceylon. The rival regent as reported in these columns, seems to have abdicated in favour of the former regent, frightened thereto, doubtless by Colombo emissaries and by the reputed intentions of the Government. Perhaps also the appearance of warship quite close to Male,—for H. M. S. Highflyer on its way to Colombo sailed quite close to the island and slowed down there—has had something to do with it. However peace seems to have been restored and the authorities here are supposed to have wired to the Sultan in Cairo, and to have postponed all action until the arrival. Now that all seems well the Sultan is not likely to hurry back; he will certainly not return till after the protracted ceremonial of his nuptials, of which no definite inormation has been received locally.

IT appears that Lieutenant-Colonel K. M. Foss, of the Madras Army, has hit upon a more profitable form of activity than that of organising combinations to boycott the P. and O. Company, with which rather forlorn hope his name was prominently associated some years ago. Colonel Foss, it seems, has now been prospecting for minerals in the Nicobars, and along the Burma-Siam frontier on behalf of an ex-Member of the Viceroy's Council (whom we suppose is neither Sir James Westland nor Sir David Barbour), and he is credibly reported to have come upon important finds both of gold and coal. As for the gold, it is sufficient to say that specimens of quartz discovered taken at random are said to have given seven ounces per ton; while the coal has been already tested and tried on Government steamers, with excellent results. Colonel Foss is now on his way Home to arrange for the development of these discoveries, and as there is apparently unlimited capital behind him it is natural that Burma should be in some excitement over the prospects ahead.

THE LAND OF UNBELIEF.

BISHOP OF LAHORE ON THE INDIAN PEOPLE.

STRONG CONDEMNATION.

In the S. P. G. quarterly, "The East and the West," the Bishop of Lahore (Dr. Lefroy) discusses at some length "The Moral Tone of India." Whilst guarding himself against the suggestion that he claims to give a complete or exhaustive description of Indian life, he endeavours to show that the dark side of that life is infinitely darker, both in intensity and extent, than could be shown by any parallel drawn from home experience. We append a few passages from Dr. Lefroy's essay:—"It is generally admitted that, as well for the strength and vigour of our own rule as for the sake of the natives themselves, it is highly desirable that they should be admitted to a more considerable share than they have hitherto enjoyed, both in the counsels and executive of our Indian Empire. Those who at all follow the course of Indian affairs will know how great have been the efforts recently made to bring about this desiraole change. But what is it which is our chief difficulty? Without the smallest doubt the general untrustworthiness and want of uprightness and strength of character in the nation at large. It is hard to find even a few men, even in the highest classes, who can be said to be in any really wide sense worthy of faith, of reliance and trust who can be depended upon—in the same way as you can broadly speaking, depend on Englishmen—to adhere to truth and justice, where they come it may be in conflict with their race or caste prejudices. An instance which happend some time ago in Delhi will illustrate better than many generalities the kind of tone I refer to. A well-known native judge, addressing his court, begged them not to suppose that he was there to administer justice, or respect truth. 'I have been put here,' he said 'by the English authorities in this place, and what I mean to do is to keep them content and to give such decisions as may be most agreeable to them.' This incident was told me by a leading member of the bar there, and its accuracy may be entirely relied on. . . . Again, an English judge told me that in a case which recently came before him the nephew of a very respectable native gentleman appeared as a witness, and gave on oath evidence that turned out to be the most palpable and barefaced perjury. Meeting the uncle shortly afterwards, my friend expressed to him his sorrow at having found his nephew in such a position. The uncle, however, saw nothing to be ashamed of in the matter. He pointed out that it was a party dispute between Hindus and Mohamedans, that his co-religionist had demanded this service of the nephew, and it would have been impossible for him to refuse to render it. The gentleman added that under the circumstances he would have had no hesitation in pursuing a similar line of conduct. After this instance, from what may be called high life, it will scarcely perhaps be worth quoting a somewhat similar case which happened to a friend of mine from a lower social stratum. It is, however, I believe, a type of a case of very frequent occurrence, so I will give it. A matter in which he was concerned was coming on in court. Shortly before it came on, his cook came to him and asked whether he could be of any service—i. e., give evidence on any point in the matter. My friend replied with some astonishment, 'No! what do you know about it? You were not present at all when the affair happened.' 'True, oh gracious defender of the poor,' was the reply, with clasped hands and in a tone of deepest humility and devotion; 'but do I not eat my master's bread and salt, and shall I be so basely ungrateful as to hesitate to render him any service he may direct?' I cannot refrain from mentioning a point, small in itself but which came home to my own mind with tremendous force on the occasion of a recent visit to England. Nothing, I think, struck me as more remarkable, or bore clearer witness to the change to another moral atmosphere, than the ordinary attitude taken towards the servants, the quiet, natural way in which questions were asked them, the matter-of-course and quiet acceptance of their answers.

In arguing that the general distrust shown in the hoarding of wealth hinders the development of those resources which the country undoubtedly possesses, but the development of which is confined at present almost wholly to English capital and English energy, Dr. Lefroy points out that so deeply does the spirit of distrust pervade the commercial classes that all enterprise involving the co-operation of others is shrunk from. "A man can trust only himself." The writer then touches on the outcome in the sphere of social and family life of this want of mutual trust and faith. He continues:—"That the most awful coarseness, immorality and impurity are far from unknown in English life one is compelled too sadly to admit; but even here, as in the case of bribery and corruption I claim that the general standard of the public conscience on the matter in the two countries is absolutely different. Take this in proof. The standard Persian work, the classic with which the education of almost every schoolboy commences, and an intimate acquaintance with which is expected from every native gentleman calling himself in any degree educated, is the 'Gulistan' of Sadi. Natives, Mohammedans, especially, can never tire themselves in praise of its beauty, the purity of its style, &c. It consists of a great number of anecdotes arrayed under certain heads, as 'Government,' 'Education,' 'Love,' and 'Youth,' and the like. And yet the moral tone of this much-lauded book may be judged from the fact that a large number of the stories are simply untranslatable into English and are omitted altogether in any English version; and this not on account of any mere coarseness of expression, &c., such as one is familiar with even in the case of Shakespeare, but because the whole point of the story turns on some of the most degrading sins known to man. I have myself read the original, and so speak of what I know. And this is the text-book put, in all indigenous schools, in an absolutely unexpurgated form into the hands of every boy at the age of ten or eleven. And almost entire absence of faith as a principle of life, a low degraded moral tone, a blunted consciousness of sin, which leaves the individual scarcely capable of shame or honest repentance in any way, except a very intense desire to escape punishment—these are some of the prominent conditions of life amidst which our lot has been thrown; and these when they have sunk through long centuries into the very blood of the people and sapped their life, will make us scarcely wonder if results of missionary labour do not make themselves seen as immediately or as abundantly as we might wish.

BURMA'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

RICH DISCOVERIES REPORTED.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. M. FOSS, who has been travelling during the winter and spring in Ceylon the Nicobar Islands, and along the Siamese Frontier on behalf of a former member of the Viceroy's Council, has come on very rich auriferous quartz reefs and coal just on the border line of Siam, near Victoria Point. Colonel Foss has studied in a School of Mines, and he was accompanied by a well-known gold mining engineer. The assays from wholly unpicked quartz gave over seven ounces of gold per ton, and there seems to be plenty of quartz in sight. The engineer has also verified the existence of a coal deposit which will yield well over one million tons of good steam-coal, and a license for this has been granted. The coal mine is on the Tenasserim River, to the north-west of the gold deposits near Victoria Point. The quantity mentioned has been verified already by Government reports and tested by close Government borings. One splendid seam is 23 feet thick, and steaming properties of the coal have previously been tried on Government boats with very satisfactory results. When this deposit is worked it will cheapen coal in Penang, which is only 300 miles off, in Singapore, and in Rangoon, as the mine is so much nearer to these ports than any Indian or Australian colliery. Lieutenant-Colonel Foss has an engineer on the property, and another is now expected to open up the gold reef. All the adjacent land available within British territory has been acquired. It is probable that an iron industry may also arise close to the coal field, which could supply Siam and Straits with that metal. Excellent iron stone is procurable close by. Lieutenant-Colonel Foss has started for England to see about sending out machinery forthwith.

IT is practically admitted that the provision in the proposed treaty between China and the United States, whereby Mukden and Takushan are to be declared open to foreign trade, is especially designed to test the soundness of Russia's promise to maintain the open door in Manchuria. Tieh-liang, an entirely unknown Manchu official in Peking, who has never held a provincial post before, has been appointed Viceroy of Fu-chau. The appointment of Manchus to important and lucrative posts is causing much discontent among the Chinese and some uneasiness among the foreigners.

THE Royal Maundy distribution, which took place by command of the King in Westminster Abbey a fortnight ago, dates back to the year 1572, when Queen Elizabeth, amid much pomp and circumstance, personally bestowed upon the recipients "half a side each of salmon and ling, six herrings, six loaves, and a bowl of wine." The value of the allowances was given in money for the first time by the late Queen Victoria, and the ceremony is one of those quaint survivals of mediæval charity which always attracts a large, pious, and curious audience.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

LITTLE LANDSCAPES OF ITALY.

THE COMING OPERA SEASON.

A NEW MELODRAMA AT THE SURREY.

LONDON, April 10th.

A MORE than ordinarily attractive minor exhibition has this week been opened at Messrs. Dowdeswells. It comprises forty "Little Landscapes of Italy" by Mr. J. Kerr-Lawson, an artist resident in Florence. The general title at once suggests Mr. Maurice Hewlett's "Little Novels of Italy," and Mr. Hewlett writes a prefatory note to the catalogue. It appears that he and Mr. and Mrs. Kerr-Lawson wandered together last spring through Tuscany, Umbriss, and Granada. "Easy travel, light hearted survey, attention for the genius of the place, love for the labourers in it; above all, respect and gratitude for the kindest, and simplest, and most honest folk in Europe, and their mellowed, weather-worn country—these were as much part of the artist's baggage as his tubes and canvases." Not every painter has the good fortune to be introduced to the London public in so delightful a fashion, although the purist may point out that baggage composed of easy travel, light-hearted survey, with love, gratitude, and respect thrown in, is, to say the less, uncommon. The drawings and pictures of Mr. Kerr-Lawson are the reverse of common place. He works under the spell of that Italy which refuses to yield up its secret to the hurrying tourist, to the blase trifler, to the unimaginative man, whoever he may be. "Ls, Observanza, Siena," dominating the bill finely-gradated blue sky overhead; the cathedral group at Torcello, sentinelled by slender trees; the leaning tower of Pisa, the grassof the square eloquently used; these are one or two of many works which aim and not unsuccessfully, to interpret the spirit and not merely the litera truth of the scene.

VERY shortly London will be in song, both in its central district and in a portion of its more outlying contingents. Soon, at the Coronet Theatre, for what Robert Louis Stevenson would have called "a month of fine nights," "Veronique" is to be produced; and quite a little galaxy of first rate artists has been gathered together for the production. M. Coriu, for example, who created the chief part (Florestan) at Brussels, will take the same character at the Bayswater Theatre, and Mlle. Mariette Sully, who created the title-role in Paris, will also take the same part in London. Again, it is interesting to note that Mme. Van Loo, who created the part of Agatha at Brussels, will be seen over here. In other parts, too, we shall see Mme. Marie Chalont Mme. Ahmans, M. Reguard, M. Lamy, and M. Ambreville. So much, then, for what should prove to be a highly interesting musical experiment of the lighter order. Meanwhile, as to the regular season of opera at Covent Garden, it will open on May 4 with "Lohengrin." When one says the "regular season" one omits all mention of the various Wagnerian rumours which have been during these past few days travelling over the town. It may be said at once, however, that one Cycle of the "Ring" will be given before the opening of the regular season, while two others will be worked in during the progress of the ensuing weeks. To touch upon another subject, we ourselves have for long taken up a very keen position as to the desirability of producing Mozart under dignified and (as near as may be) perfect condition. There is no doubt about it that in the past both "Don Giovanni" and "Le Nozze di Figaro,"—which are, one regrets to think, practically the only Mozart operas with which Covent Garden is familiar—have been allowed to take their course in a somewhat casual sort of way. Those however, who have looked forward, to Mozart under any circumstances will particularly rejoice to hear that both these operas are to be given this year with entirely new scenery. Of course, one can never hope to reproduce the effects of the circular stage such as that used at the Munich Residenz-Theater; but, nevertheless, every effort is likely to be made to reproduce the sentiment of the entertaining old Novelettes which Da Ponte loved to use as the basis of his delightful books. Of course Beaumarchais was responsible for the delicious humour of "Le Nozze;" but in their dramatic form these works were cast into such a mould that it was the intention of their writers that they should "pass as swiftly as the hours of pleasure might pass." Of course, most of the old staff will be with us, but it is sad to note that extremely delicate health prevents Mme. Eames from appearing at Covent Garden during the season. Among others one may set down that M. Anthes, the Dresden tenor, will be with us, and Mme. Strakush and Mlle. Pacquot will again renew acquaintance with a London audience. Mme. Blauvek also is coming, and besides taking the part of Suzane in "Le Nozze" she is down for the interpretation both of Marguerite and of Juliette. Concerning the ordinary details of the season, there is nothing particular in the way of novelty to add. Richter will conduct the Wagner Cycles, and Herr. Lohse will superintend the direction of the remaining Wagner operas; the burden of the rest of the season will lie chiefly with Signor Mancinelle. Von Dyck, too, who undoubtedly, quite apart from his very well-known interpretations, is one of the finest impersonators of the part of Loge that Wagnerian opera has ever seen, will figure in that part this year on the Covent Garden stage. So things are rapidly forming and shaping themselves against the interesting and engrossing day when, under the present intelligent managment at Covent Garden, opera will once more take its artistic and social place in the game which London plays day by day.

A new melodrama called "The Bones of Menn" was produced at the Surrey Theatre on Monday evening. It was not a very good melodrama, and its rather intricate plot was not very comprehensible. Nor was it acted with that vociferous and definite manner of heroism and villainy which is associated with the tradition of the house. Indeed, it must be said that both in the writing and in much of the acting the trail of the amateur was over the whole production. The ordinary patrons of the theater who occupied the cheaper parts were inclined to treat the whole thing with very good-humoured tolerance, and such applause as marked the close of the performance came principally from the more expensive parts of the house, which were filled with a company probably considerably more distinguished than is now usually to be found in the famous old theatre. The fact that the cast contained the name of Miss Rita Millman, daughter of the late Clerk to the House of Commons, probably may counted for this West End invasion. It can only be regretted that they were brought so far for so little. For although Miss Millman and Miss Gertrude Bibby acted gracefully enough in a manner which was certainly not that of melodrama, and although Mr. Tom Taylor did his best to brighten the entertainment by the introduction of irrelevant songs and patter of a style to which the audience were probably more accustomed, it can scarcely be said that the total result was a very happy one. There was a good deal of incident of a kind—an electric railway train blew up, two people escaped from a cellar by knocking out the bars of the window with a hammer, a human sacrifice in a remote part of China was averted by the entrance of a body of British marines—it was quite impossible to determine the bearing of the incidents upon the story. And as the actor who took the principal part of "a gentleman who was described as a diplomatist betrayed his experience at every turn, there was scarcely a moment when the interest of the audience was aroused to the traditional pitch of melodramatic enthusiasm. The piece, however, may probably be worked up with considerable revision into an effective entertainment for the not exacting public to which it appeals.

In a brief statement to an interviewer, Sir Kenneth Muir Mackenzie, the chairman of the Executive Committee, of the proposed National Festival of British Music, has replied to some of the criticisms which have been passed on the scheme. Unless he has been misreported one cannot consider his answer at all satisfactory. In his open letter to the Press, Sir Kenneth Muir Mackenzie said that the Executive Committee would have the advice of the highest musical authorities in the selection of the programmes, and he now states that a sub-committee is at present engaged in dealing with the

matter. But why cannot the names of the gentlemen forming that sub-committee, that power behind the throne, be published? Certainly the sub-committee cannot have been chosen from the Executive Committee nor from the General Committee, for neither contains the name of anyone who deserves the title of highest musical authority. On the Executive Committee the only musicians are Mr. W. H. Hadow, who, the papers have stated, will be obliged to leave England for six months to recruit his health! Mr. Amherst Webber, and the hon. secretary, Mrs. Knatchbull. The list of the General Committee does not contain the name of a single "highest musical authority." So apparently the sub-committee is a body of gentlemen whose names have not been published. It has been openly stated that there is a fear lest the musicians of the Royal College set, rather than the new school of which Dr. Elgar is leader, will be chiefly represented at this National British Festival. It is a pity that the danger has been so crudely recognised. Sir Hubert Parry and Sir Charles Stanford are two of our leading composers, and should, of course, be fully represented. There should be, and is, no question between them and Dr. Elgar and the younger school. The real danger (and it has been proved over and over again) is that the second and third-rate lights of the Royal College will be given space in the programmes quite beyond their deserts. Also it is an open secret in the musical world that the Royal College authorities are not in complete sympathy with the most modern developments of the art. That want of sympathy is natural and sincere enough, but if it has any influence on the drawing up of the programmes it will shut out all the work of the younger men, in whom is the promise of our future position as a musical nation. As the guarantee fund has been so far subscribed that the festival will be carried out, the time for hinting at the feeling of the musical world towards the scheme has passed by; now is the day of plain speech.

One could not in the smallest way wish to add to the natural difficulties of selecting works for performance at the festival. The difficulty of giving an adequate idea of fairly modern British musi at six concerts only if almost insuperable; the plan of illustrating past and present musical art is, frankly, impossible. Sir Hubert Parry, Sir Charles Stanford, Sir Alexander Mackinzie, Dr. Elgar, Dr. Cowen and Mr. Coleridge Taylor, of living men, must be represented by important choral works, and most of them by orchestral as well. Then Macfarren, Loder, Hatton, Sterndale Bennett, and Sullivan must be represented as the connecting links between the school of Tallis, Byrd, and Purcell, and what has been called the "renaissance" of British music. Such a scheme would give no opening for the younger school, which cannot be represented by Dr. Elgar and Mr. Coleridge Taylor alone. One is bound to come to the conclusion that the present of British music is so important that the past must be sacrificed—not only the past of Byrde, Tallis, and Purcell, but the past of Macfarren, Sterndale Bennet, and Sullivan, too. The public must be interested in British music as music, and the aim of the festival should not be didactic. Since an ounce of example is worth a ton of talk, it will perhaps be as well to sketch an idea of what the programmes should be. Parry, Stanford, Mackinze, Cowen, and Coleridge. Taylor should be given the first four concerts for their orchestral and choral works, Elgar's "Cockaigne" overture or "Enigma Variations," a few songs, the "Diarmid and Grania," music, and either "The Dream of Gerontius" or "The Apostles" should be the material from which the programme of the fifth concert is selected, and the last of the series should be entirely devoted to the work of the young men. If the historical survey of British music is persisted in, then the first consert must be devoted to ancient music; the second to the connecting link ending with Sullivan; the third to Parry and Standford; the fourth to Mackinzie, Cowne, and Coleridge Taylor; the fifth to Elgar; and the sixth to the young composers. The first concert would be interesting, but the second deadly dull. It may be objected that the fourth programme would have to find room for three prominent composers, but that would not be unfair, as neither Cowen nor Mackenzie has written any long choral work which need be performed.

On wednesday evening the pit and gallery of the Gaiety were closed to the general public, as these parts of the house had been sold in advance to the Gallery First-nighterand O.P. clubs, who assembled in full force to "welcome Miss Nellie Farren." Why these two excellent clubs chose this particular occasion to extend their welcome to Miss Farren does not appear. The date is not, so far as one can tell, the anniversary of any important event in her career, she retired from the stage some years ago, and she has done nothing to make a public demonstration more opportune at this moment than at any other. The idea of the ceremony seems suddenly to have occurred to the O.P. and Gallery First-nighters' clubs at the same time. Why have we not welcomed Miss Nellie Farren long ago?' We can imagine them asking each other; "let us see to it at once." So they asked Miss Farren to come down and sit in a private box, they came down themselves and sat in the gallery and the pit, they hung out banners with complimentary inscriptions, they got Mr. George Edwardes to lead Miss Farren on to the stage in the centre of the company, they gave Mr. Edmund Payne a rhymed address to read to her, and everybody on the stage and in the audience cheered frantically and sang "Auld Lang Syne" and felt the lump rising in the throat and the tear welling to the eye, and was thoroughly and sentimentally delighted. And after all, why not? Why should one await or manufacture excuses for these demonstrations of cordiality and good will? All that is necessary is to organize the demonstration and "welcome" the hero or heroine of your selection. And when the heroine is an actress who recalls such delightful memories as Miss Nellie Farren, one need not stop to inquire why the welcome is being given to her just then and just there, who is giving it, or to what she is being welcomed. It need only be added that the whole function passed off most satisfactorily that Miss Farren replied in a simple and dignified little speech to the cheers which greeted her appearance, and that everybody seemed enjoy the entertainment, which consisted of "The Toreador" and "The Linkman."

Mr. C. Hayden-Coffin on Wednesday afternoon gave his twenty-second concert recital, at which he was assisted by various artists. Mr. Hayden-Coffin sang two songs by Mr. Berrard Rolt "Last Spring" and "Thy Love and Mine" (accompanied by the composer) with excellent sentiment, and if with a slight touch of staginess, with no exceptional exaggeration. His singing, however, of Miss Daisy McGeoch's "When a Man's in Love" was altogether charming; he neither overdid any of the swift little humorous points of the song, nor did he for a moment fall short of its full gaiety. In three songs by Mr. Richard Temple, "Spring Serenade," "The Rose and the Butterfly," and "Life's Lute," Mr. Hayden-Coffin was altogether successful, although we cannot help complaining of the literature of the two opening lines of "Life's Lute," which run thus:—

Time was once, when as on some golden flute
Sweetly and tenderly I played upon life's lute.

—certainly to play upon a lute as if it were a flute sounds like a somewhat extraordinary venture. M. Maurice Farkoa sang Botrel's "Le Petit Gregoire", with extraordinarily fine sympathy and pathos; it is a song in which there is so curious a mingling of gently humorous with emotionally religious elements that it says very great things for M. Farkoa's art that he was able to touch the pathetic humour with perfect delicacy on the one side, and with an equal delicacy on the other the slender religious element which makes so refined a contrast to the pathos of the earlier portion of the song. In the broader spirit of "Dans le Mouvement," M. Farkoa was full of eagar and successful humour, while in his well-known version of "Mrs. Hawkins" in French he was equally happy. Mr. Richard Temple, jun, gave a musical monologue with considerable success, and his imitations of such well-known people as Mr. Wilson Barrett, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, and Mr. Huntley were quite reasonably good; to our mind, however, they were somewhat lacking in what may be called the innuendo of mimicry: they dealt rather with elementary facts and obvious vocal intervals than with subtle mannerisms or remote vocal inflexions. For example, he quite missed Mrs. Campbells pronunciation of the letter "s." Still, he was amusing. Miss Marion Gay played Wieniawski's "Airs Russes" for the violin, and received a good deal of appreciative applause.

THE DADAR ROBBERY.

CONVICTION OF THE ACCUSED.

BEFORE Mr. P. H. Dastor, at the Mazagon Police, Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Sloane, of the Criminal Investigation Department brought on remand and again charged Ismali Oosman and Hajee Ibrahim, Hajee Jooma with housebreaking and theft of jewellery and cash of the collective value of Rs. 20,745, the property of one Abdul Rehman Hooseie, a resident of Dadar. Khatiza, a Mahomedan woman, was charged with abetment of the offence and Halima, also a Mahomedan woman, and Kumoo Noora were charged with receiving and disposing of the stolen property. The facts of the case have been published. On the last Taboot day the complainant locked his house at Dadar and went to see the taboot processions. The second accused lived on the ground floor of the same house with his wife Khatiza, the third accused, and her daughter Jaina and it seems that this man in conjunction with the first accused had pre-arranged to break into the complainant's room; and the latter's absence from home on the Taboot day gave them an opportunity to carry out their plan. They accordingly broke into his room and carried off a box containing the jewellery. The box was carried into the room of the second accused, where it was broken open and the property divided amongst all the accused. The complainant on his return home in the evening, discovered the loss and reported the mater to the Police. The matter was investigated by the detective police and in consequence of certain information received the first accused was arrested. The man after his arrest made a clean breast of the whole affair and the arrest of the rest of the accused soon followed and the property of the value of Rs. 20,693 was recovered. The Magistrate convicted all the accused. The first accused against whom there was a record of three previous convictions was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The second and third accused were ordered to be rigorously imprisoned for a period of fourteen months each, and the fourth and fifth to nine months each.

THE LATE MR. A. M. MARKHAM.

MANY old friends in the United Provinces and in Behar will regret to hear of the death of Mr. A. M. Markham, formerly of the Civil Service of these Provinces, who, since his retirement, has been managing the Hutwa Raj in Saran. It appears that he had been for some time indisposed, but not seriously, and was still talking of returning to India, when his illness suddenly took a serious turn and he died a few days before the mail left England. As a District Officer, Mr. Markham will be remembered as one of the best of his day, times when the Collector was expected to be something more than a lay figure whose activities the local bodies and the Secretariat regulate between them. His administration at Allahabad is still looked back to as the golden age, when the capital of the United Provinces afforded a model of good management, instead of being, as it is now, a place where the evidences of deterioration move hand in hand with constant increase of expenditure. From Allahabad Mr. Markham went on to Bijnor, where his sporting tastes had full play. He was probably in his day the first shikari of these Provinces: and though he came out at the time when bags were beginning to shrink, and his actual total would not compare with that of the Nimrods of the generation immediately preceding him, he had killed over 100 tigers to his own rifle sometime before he left off shooting. He was an excellent shot and something of a naturalist, and few men understood better the handling of a line of elephants. Mr. Markham wrote as well as he hunted and his papers on shikar subjects in the field where he wrote under the signature of Rohilla, and in the "Pioneer, were among the best things of their kind." and must have given entertainment and instruction to numbers of men now in India. His later days in the Service were clouded by disappointment; he had twice officiated as a Commissioner, but when the time came for his confirmation he had a difference with the Lieutenant-Governor of the day, which resulted in an intimation that he need not look for promotion, and so he was forced to go over to the judicial branch, for which he probably felt himself much less fitted. It would be beside the mark to say, that Mr. Markham, though he had warm friends, was a generally popular man. But he was one of a type of officers of whom the Government will be fortunate always to have some specimens on hand in India.—"Pioneer."

THE DUKEDOM OF PORTLAND.

THE AUSTRALIAN CLAIMANT.

LITIGATION TO BE RESUMED.

AMONG the passengers by the R. M. S. Oroya which passed through Colombo recently was Mr. George Hollamby Druce, a carpenter, of Melbourne, who is proceeding to London, in company with Mr. T. K. V. Coburn, solicitor, of Melbourne, with the object of endeavouring to establish his claim to the Dukedom of Portland and the vast Portland estates, which are valued at £40,000,000 and which yield an annual income of £800,000.

It is the intention of the present claimant to take up the case at the point where Mrs. Druce's pretensions collapsed. As in Great Britain, where the public subscribed £10,000 to enable Mrs. Druce to contest the title, a syndicate was formed in Melbourne to defray the preliminary expenses of Mr. G. H. Druce and his solicitor. Mr. Coburn states that the success or non-success of the claim depends entirely upon the result of the exhumation of the coffin in Highgate Cemetery. If the remains of Thomas Charles Druce, under which name the eccentric Duke was alleged to have masqueraded, are found in the coffin, then the hopes of the Melbourne claimant are buried with them. If the coffin is empty, the story is immensely strengthened, and large publice support in England will be expected. The contention is that the fifth Duke of Portland, desiring to get rid of the identity he had created in the false name of Druce, went through the performance of burial, and then resumed his right place as the Duke.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, Captain E. H. Gordon, which is expected to arrive in Bombay on Saturday, brings the following passengers:—

Arbuthnot Mrs R	Kappey, Capt A B
Brrxey Mr C W	Kirkpatrick Lieut-Col
Barlow Mr A H	Lang Mr J
Bunger Miss	Leslie Mr A
Butler Lieut B A B	Lemesurier Mr I
Baker Miss	Laing Miss U F
Bose Dr N M	London Mr and Mrs H
Creagh Mr J R	Molesworth Mr and Mrs W J
Cimdy Mr J and Mrs	Kinealy Miss
Cotton Mr C G	Oliver Mrs E G
Cowie Mr D W C	Owen Mr F A
Cornwall Mrs	O'Conner Mrs and infant
Caroll Mr	Paterson Mrs C
Duffus Capt I H	Pochaji Mrs R E
Dellon 2nd-Lieut H M	Ross Mrs R E
Dastin Mr R H	Stoddart 2nd-Lieut H
Daver Mr D D	Stoddart Col and Mrs
Elwin Rev Father	Stoddart Miss
Franklin Mr and Miss S	Stewart Mrs R J
Falknor Capt I H	Stuart Capt and Mrs and two children
Fraser Mr G A	Smyth Mrs W I and child and two infants
Fairweather Mr W	Tilly Mrs W F
Giles Mr E and Mrs	Tighe Capt L R
Hensley Mr	Temple Lieut-Col
Hooper Miss	Tarachand Mr
Hall Mr W H S	Waller Col E A
Hindmarsh Mr W A	Webb Mr A C
Hide Mr A	Wooldrige Capt W H
How Mr R H	
Ionides Capt S J	

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

Special Race for Yachts with Y R A. Time Allowances—Sailed yesterday afternoon.

Names of Boats.	Ratg.	Y R A Time Al'ces. M S	Entered by	Time of Arrival.	Corrected Time
Turquoise...	34·94	3 45	Mr C A R Crommelin	5 16 40	2 57 55
Sapphire ...	33·00	6 48	Capt R S Muter, R E and Mr R H H Hopkins	5 17 16	2 55 28
Melody ...	28·66	15 30	Mr Bernard Triggs	5 27 39	2 57 9
Forella ...	37·60	Scr	Mr C T R Scovell	Did not start.	

Time-limit 6·30 p.m.

Course No 11 = 15·8 miles—Wind W S W, Strength Fresh to light—1st Prize won by Sapphire.

The following races will be sailed on Saturday—

Yachts H'cap (Class A) Race—Start at 2-45 p.m. Course No 9 reversed = 9·8 miles.

Yachts H'cap (Class B) Race—Start at 3 p.m. Course No. 1 = 7·1 miles.

Tomtit Class Race—Start at 3-15 p.m. Course No. 13. Three times round = 5·7 miles.

Ship's Boats (Fancy rig) Race—Start at 2-30 p.m. Course No. 8 = 6·3 miles

Entries for all the above races will be closed at noon on Friday, 1st May.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c

THE HOPE OF ALBANIA.

INTERVIEW WITH PRINCE JOHN D'ALADRO KASTRIOTIS.

THE Paris Correspondent of the "Pall Mall Gazette" writes:—

A cosy little house in its own garden, in a Paris suburb. Books everywhere from floor to ceiling, and the warmest of warm welcomes. "A talk about Albania? By all means. That is one of the chief reasons that I live within the reach of printing-presses and press correspondents. I want my country talked about, and talked about with knowledge of the facts."

Prince John d'Aladro Kastriotis, who lives in Paris, waiting a propitious moment to place himself at the head of the Albanian people, and oust the Turk for ever from Albania, is a well-preserved, handsome man of fifty-eight. He is by birth a Spaniard, educated partly in Spain, partly in Brussels, and partly in London, at a private tutor's and claims descent through his great-grandfather from the Albanian hero, Skanderbeg who died fighting the Turk at Alesso in 1468. Until his friend and patron King Alphonso XII. died, the Prince was a prominent member of the Spanish Diplomatic service, from which he has now practically retired on leave and it was during a mission to Bucharest that he learned the Albanian language, which he speaks with fluency, and made the acquaintance of the leaders of the Albanian families.

Some years ago a number of the chiefs of the Albanian clans came to Prince Kastriotis here in Paris and formally begged him to claim his position as chief of the Albanians and Prince of Albania by right of his descent from Skanderbeg. The Prince has done so, and he declares that when the moment arrives—and he believes that it may not be far away—for a united and autonomous Albania, he is ready to put himself at the head of his nation and to declare the independence of his country.

WHAT HAS HAPPENED: ABDUL FRIGHTENED OF ALBANIA.

I showed the Prince the leader in the "Pall Mall Gazette" of Thursday evening. He had already seen it, and laughed heartily, though, with perhaps a touch of bitterness, about the way in which the wily Turk and his methods were misunderstood all over Western Europe. "The London newspapers are the best in the whole world," he cried "and, even they are far from understanding Abdul Hamid. They do not see facts (as I do on Albanian information) about these new reforms on the northern frontier of Albania, and about the opposition to them.

"This is precisely what has happened. The Sultan promises reforms, and begins to execute them, but only in the north, among the Musalman Albanians. At the same time as he sends out the gendarmerie, he sends forth secret messengers—priests, dervishes, imaumss, and jodis—to the northerners, and these men are instructed to make the rough tribesmen think that all is for the best "in statu quo," and that these reforms are tricks of Abdul's and must be resisted. The tribes are ignorant, and they believe these jodis, or wise men.

"Why all this scheming? Let me explain it in as few words as I can. The Sultan promises reforms and he begins to execute them, The Albanians, who will have none of them, resist, and wound a son of Holy Russia. Then, says the Turk, surely the Powers will see that it is best to let his Majesty the Sultan repress the trouble in his own sweet way, and punish Albania for the fault of a few fools. Yes, it is as your leader says. The Turk is hurrying Kurdish troops from Asia, and when one thinks of the Kurd one cannot forget Armenia. Abdul is frightened of Albania, and would exterminate her people if he could and dared.

READY TO FIGHT AT THE RIGHT MOMENT.

"But let me assure you of one thing. Albanian geographically and religiously, is in two parts, the Northern, Mussulman, and the Southern, where the Christians are. The northerners, the Mussulmans, are the most ignorant, and it is upon this ignorance that the Sultan has been trading but north and south Albania, Mussulmans and Christians, are ready to rise and to fight the Turk when once the word is given. My present difficulty is not to excite my people to make a stand for freedom and for civilization, but to restrain their leaders and to keep them back until the right moment."

"And that moment?" I asked.

"That moment will be when Macedonia has risen and Bulgaria has followed Macedonias example, as she surely will, As soon as that happens, and it may happen at any moment, Albania will go to the frontier, and she will be free. Look at the map. It will not be too difficult. The Turk is well aware of it. He knows quite well that it is the Albanians to whom he owes his military successes in the past, and he knows, too, that every Albanian, northerner or southerner, will fight for Albania when the word is given.

"Even the Sultan's bodyguard—Albanians, as you know—will march across the frontier into Albania, and they may kill Abdul Hamid first, before they start. The Sultan knows it. There is a price upon my own head of £100,000. If there was only £20 offered for my murder I might feel nervous; but, as it is, the sum is too great to be paid, and therefore is not dangerous. The Turk is fond of threats of this kind, but they mean very little."

The Prince lit a cigar and handed me one, and offered brandy from his estates in Spain.

A REAL LAND OF MILK AND HONEY.

We may yet have a civilized Albania, he continued and that is to be my life's work. Everything is ready. I have plans for railways, for postal and telegraphic services even for my palace which is to be built upon Lake Ohrit in the very centre of the country where the capital will be if I become the reigning Prince. The country is more beautiful than words can paint. It is the Switzerland of the Balkans, and far more luxuriantly endowed by nature than Switzerland itself. A real land of milk and honey blue skies and—when the roughness has worn from them and they have been taught—the people are warm hearted and hospitable.

A foreigner may travel for months in the land and never spend a half penny on food or shelter nor be robbed. The Turks and the officials are the only robbers. I am trying to teach my people, but it is difficult. There are a few schools, but from time to time the teachers are thrown into gaol. We have printed books and alphabets, but they are burned, but in the end, and the end may not be as distant as we think, we shall prevail.

"Not long ago I received a messenger sent to me by the Sultan. He offered to unite the villayets of North and South Albania, and to make me the pasha over them combined. This, I believe, was merely a scheme to estrange me from my people, and by the advice of the heads of families of North and South Albania I refused to accept it. I cannot become a Turkish pasha. I am a descendant of Skanderbeg and prince of the Albanian people by that people's wish.

The propaganda on the Prince's behalf has made enormous strides during the past few months. Little flags with the Albanian eagle on them, the "red flags of Skanderbeg," as they are called, are to be found in every hut throughout the country. Calendars in Albanian with the Prince's portrait on them are given to all who can read. Postcards are on sale in the town with Prince Ghin's portrait (Ghin is Albanian for John), flanked by the red flag of Skanderbeg, and even tiny stamp-like portraits of the Prince have been distributed—so small that they can easily be hidden from official Turkish eyes.

"EVERYTHING IS READY."

According to Prince John the trouble in the north, against the reforms, is merely the result of Turkish intrigue, and must not be taken seriously in Europe. In every European capital, in London more perhaps than elsewhere, there are creatures of the Sultan, passing as Albanians, and even publishing newspapers purporting to be in the Albanian interest, and these men have no other task than to mislead public and newspaper opinion as to the real state of affairs.

But let it once be clearly seen that Turkey is in trouble with the Macedonians and the Bulgarians, and Prince John will give the word, he says and Albania will free herself from Turkish thrall.

"We want to trouble nobody," the Prince declared. "We want a free, autonomous Albania, and we know how to get it. Once gained, we shall proceed to civilize our people, and the task will be easy, though it may be long."

The Prince intends to import Englishmen, Belgians, and Germans, into the new Albania, he told me, and three princes of Royal blood, among them Don Jaime de Bourbon, the son of Don Carlos, have offered to accompany him to Albania, and to help him free his country from the Turkish yoke.

"We are quite ready. Everything is ready, were his last words to me, as I took my leave, "but I believe in letting Macedonia and Bulgaria pull the first chestnuts from the fire."

I. M. MACLEAD, the Fettes boy, who is going up to Cambridge, should soon attain prominence as an athlete at the University; even if he does not become a second C. B. Fry. MacLeod is not only the finest school three-quarter of the year, being not merely a good but a great player, but is an athlete of exceptional all-round ability. At the school sports he won the long jump with a leap of over 21ft., putting the weight with a throw of over 36 ft., the hundred in 10 4-5 sec., the hammer, and the hurdles. His long jumping and putting would have placed him second in the University sports. He is not a great bat, but is a good bowler, and last season took over thirty wickets for Fetters at a cost of just over 8 runs each. If he fulfils the promise of his schoolboy days, he should accomplish something big at Cambridge.

TRAINS IN WAR.

THE "Railway Magazine," discussing the utility of railways in time of war, gives an interesting description of a typical armoured train used in the concluding stages of the South African War.

Starting from the front of the train, first came the construction bogie, which was an open bogie truck containing materials for repairing the line, and also served the purpose of exploding mines before the inhabited part of the train reached the mine, thus saving life. Next came the high-pattern armoured bogie, with the maxim gun and garrison, then the officer's caboose, a large white bogie coach lent by the Rhodesian Railway Company, who used them for sleeping quarters for the railway staff of a train when off duty on the long run between Mafeking and Buluwayo, and used by the C.G.R. for armoured trains. The coach consists of dining room, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom, and lavatory, and has a platform at each end, of the same fashion as the saloon carriages of the Cape Government Railway.

Next behind the caboose we find the engine, a large outside cylinder locomotive of the American type, with two coupled driving wheels 5ft. 9in. in diameter, capable of taking a load of 150 tons at an average speed of forty miles an hour over a South African line for some hours. An American engine is better for use on an armoured train on account of the speed it can attain, but for the ordinary heavily-loaded passenger and goods trains running north, the C.G.R. Glasgow-built type, which are much stronger, but less capable of speed, are found to be the best. Next to the engine were attached two water tanks for refilling the boilers, each capable of holding 2,000 gallons of water; then followed two box trucks for the use of the drivers, firemen, and guards of the train when off duty; then came another box truck, containing the dynamo of the electric searchlight, and forming the sleeping quarters of the men in charge of it. This was followed by an armoured bogie containing two six-pounder Hotchkiss guns and a turret protected with steel-with the searchlight; again, another armoured bogie, which ended the train.

IS PACING SPORT?

Speed is speed and sport, is sport, and the modern fashion of cycling behind a motor-driven pacing machine, though it achieves amazing speed records, is certainly not to be regarded as sport, says "Motoring Illustrated. It began by the race being preceded by a cyclist to cut the air for him, It went on as speed advanced to tandem, triplet, and quadruplet "pacing cycles. Now it has come to powerful motor-cycles of from eight to twelve horse-power fitted with large papier mache wind shields, which not only cut the air for the cyclist following close behind, but actually create a wind current which sucks him along as a tide draws a swimmer. All he has to do is to move his legs rapidly enough to keep up with his machine so artificially drawn along. It may be interesting as a speed record, It has the fascination (for spectators) of the horrible danger of a man on a couple of frail wheels hugging a motor vehicle travelling at railroad speed. But it is not sport. It is recorded that an American once cycled at the rate of sixty miles an hour behind an express train. That, too, is interesting from a spectacular or from a scientific standpoint as illustrating what can be done lacking the resistance of the air. True sport, however, is the war of Man with Nature, and Nature must, in fair play, be allowed her own weapons. In creating the artificial condition of a species of vacuum in which for a man to race we destroy the main element of sport. The only other element is the terrible risk—and to this the majority of stayers have soon or later fallen victims.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH APRIL.

SUMMARY.

Pressure.—With the exception of a brisk rise at Cawnpore, pressure changes have been small and irregular.

Winds are variable in direction, and the force has been fresh to light.

Temperature.—The maximum temperature is from 6° to 9° in excess of normal at Surat, Poona and Ahmednagar, and 10° to 17° in defect at Lahore and Jacobabad, and the minimum from 5° to 9° in excess at Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Rajpur and Amroti. The maximum ranged from 111° at Khanwa and Raipur to 85° at Dwarka and Jask, and the minimum from 66° at Lahore to 84° at Raipur.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially clouded in some places. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain.—Nil.

Weather continues fine,

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 28th April, 1903.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. ...inches	29·772
Temperature of the Air ...degrees	85·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·2
Dew Point	75·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·742
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	1·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ...degrees	92·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·3
General Directions of wind*	SSW, S, SW, NW, NNW, NW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ...miles	252

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE,

APRIL 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect, Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect, Via Bhamo, interrupted.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect, Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Cable Cayenne Pinheiros interrupted.

Cable Guantanamo Mole St Nicholas interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St, Lucia Martinique Guadaloupe Martinique. St. Lucia, St. Vincent, interrupted.

Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadis.

Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Cable Paramaribo Cayenne interrupted.

Private Telegrams for offices in the interior of Nicaragua and Costa Rica may again be accepted but at senders risk.

Telegrams to Dominica are subject to censorship.

Telegrams in Code may be accepted for Crete but those in cipher language are not admitted.

Cable New York, Haiti and routes via Keywest and Bermudas to Haiti Republic of San Domingo, Curacao and Venezuela interrupted.

During interruption telegrams for Haiti St Domingo Curacao and Venezula will be forwarded via Bermuda up to Turks island thence by boat daily to Haiti.

They can only be accepted at senders risk and are subject to delay.

Cable St. James Haiphong interrupted.

Telegrams forwarded by Land Line.

Bhamo route to China interrupted beyond the Indian frontier.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 28th April 1903.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	0	.. p m	0	0
Teheran	28	2	25 p m	0	23
Suez	28	2	55 p m	0	11

Time occupied in the trasmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. 28th April 1893.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	37	0	2
" Karachi	0	22	0	2
" Madras	0	36	0	8

"The Rock," is not terra incognita to many members of the Royal Family. His Majesty has visited Gibraltar on previous occasions, and the Duke of Edinburgh, while serving in the Mediterranean fleet, was a familiar figure at the Governor's house. The Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught are also familiar with the Alameda, the luxuriant gardens of the Covent and the Mount, as well as the business side of the famous fortress.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SUGGESTED SUICIDE.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER BY HYPONTISM.

The "Express" Correspondent at Berlin, states:—The "Lodzer Zeitung" publishes an account of a strange case of hypnotism and crime which is occupying the attention both of the police and of medical men in Russia.

A young lady belonging to the best class of society at Lakz married a M. Wasilevsky of Warsaw, who was supposed to be a wealthy man upon large private income. When they returned to Lodz after travelling a year Mme. Wasilevsky's parents and friends were alarmed at the remarkable change in her appearance.

She was pale and thin, and in a state of deep melancholy. This was the more surprising as she had been a girl of lively temperament, and during the journey with her husband had written most cheerful letters.

Doctors were unable to account for Mme. Wasilevskys strange condition and as a last resort it was proposed to use hypnotism.

Mme. Wasilevsky resisted the attempt to hypnotise her at first but in time fell under the influence of the doctor who obtained from her a remarkable story. From this it appeared that her husband insured her life the day after their wedding and had a clause inserted in the policy providing that in the case of her suicide he would receive the insurance money.

Wasilevsky proceeded to hypnotise his wife, and while she was in the trances to gradually influence her to commit suicide. The scheme had to be carried out slowly, as the policy did not come into force until a year after it was signed.

Wasilevsky has escaped arrest by flight. Investigations showed that he was a penniless adventurer, and that he had evidently married with the deliberate intention of carrying out his plan of murder by hypnotism. Mme. Wasilevsky has filed a petition for divorce.

A WEST AFRICAN DANGER.

WE are evidently going to try the experiment of governing Western Africa through its indigenous rulers. There is much to be said for that method of government besides its comparative cheapness, and this above all (says the "Spectator" in an article on the occupation of Sokoto). It enables a governing class to grow among the people themselves, and avoids the mischief of creating a veneered civilisation. Whatever the people gain, they gain as they would if they had advanced from an internal impulse. At the same time there is in this scheme a certain avoidance of duty and responsibility, and a danger, a considerable danger, of arming savage power with the irresistible strength of civilisation. It is possible to have a little too much order, and a bad protected ruler who understands his business can make of his State, which looks so tranquil and improves its roads so much, a veritable hell upon earth. It is necessary to watch that experiment, and though we, freely acknowledge it can only be judged by experts still watchfulness at home is the first inducement to those experts to see with open eyes. That, in fact, is the one point at which we are driving. If the great white firm is to govern thirty or fifty millions of blacks, let the partners feel it their duty to watch their agents without intermittent fits of careless disregard. We are not quite sure that an Africa Office, like the India Office, would not solidify our action in West and Central Africa; but we can at least see that the Colonial Office, which will not always be controlled by Mr. Chamberlain, does its work well, and on principles dictated by statesmanship and not by the merest opportunism.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 14th February, 1903, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	98,000	1,95,000	4,000	2,97,000
Or per mile of Railway	212	423	9	644
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	6,14,000	11,75,000	21,000	18,10,000
Total for 19 weeks	7,12,000	13,70,000	25,000	21,07,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,00,029	2,50,102	1,736	3,51,867
Per mile of Ry. do.	217	542	4	763
Total to corresponding date do.	6,79,984	15,02,754	19,651	22,02,389

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

The following is the comparative statement of Traffic Earnings for the week ending 11th February 1903.

	Coaching Traffic.	Goods Traffic.	Sundry Receipts.	Total for the week.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Approximate earnings for week ending 14th Feb. 1902—				
G I P R system	2,47,065	10,89,906	3,739	13,40,710
I M R do	72,453	1,95,257	660	2,68,370
Total	3,19,518	12,85,163	4,399	16,09,080
Actuals for corresponding week ending 15th Feb 1901—				
G I P R system	1,81,985	10,26,248	3,620	12,11,853
I M R do	81,885	1,95,842	3,752	2,81,479
Total	2,63,870	12,22,090	7,372	14,93,332
Increase or Decrease... G I P R	+ 65,080	+ 63,658	+ 119	+ 1,28,857
I M R	— 9,432	— 585	— 3,092	— 13,109

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 4th April, 1903, on 1,643·19 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic, Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic, Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,22,000	2,80,000	7,000	4,09,000
Or per mile of Railway	74	171	4	249
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	17,41,858	40,23,130	67,214	58,32,232
Total for 17 weeks	18,63,858	43,03,130	74,244	62,41,000
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,33,939	2,94,545	7,793	4,36,277
Per mile of Ry. do.	82	179	5	266
Total to corresponding date do.	17,51,463	57,24,743	74,445	75,50,651

Increase for the week ... Rs. 27,089
Decrease to date ... " 8,78,515

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 11th February, 1903, on 141·14 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	6,000	19,000	...	25,000
Or per mile of Railway	21	135	...	156
For previous 15 weeks of half-year	12,000	54,000	...	66,600
Total for 16 weeks	15,090	73,000	.....	88,600
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	—503	23,021	743	23250
Per mile of Ry. do.	—4	163	6	155
Total to corresponding date do.	11,882	76,419	990	02,531

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 6,158
Decrease to date ... " 9,523

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 4th April, 1903, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	300	300	—	600
Or per mile of Railway	17	18	—	35
For previous 3 weeks of half-year	4,204	2,793	14	7,011
Total for 4 weeks	4,504	3,093	14	7,611
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	482	637	—	1,119
Per mile of Ry. do.	28	37	—	65
Total to corresponding date do.	5,844	4,987	42	10,873

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 519
Decrease to date ... 262

HERE, THERE AND EVERYWHERE.

THAT is a charming little compliment, in the best French style, which the Journal des Debats, in a leading article on his prospective visit to Paris, pay to King Edward. Depuis longtemps, we are told le roi d'Angleterre est presque un des notres, de sorte qu'il se retrouvera toujours comme chez lui parmi nous. From President Loubet down to the man in the street the Debats goes on to say the whole populace will give a cordial welcome on May 2 to the Monarch who has always shown that he appreciates not only the social life of the French capital, but who has also studied French politics and politicians at first hand, and is better able to bring about a cordial relationship between the two nations than any number of diplomatists.

The comic papers of Scotland have just been added to Glasgow, the other week producing No. 1 of St. Munga. Glasgow had a weekly with the same title as the new effort five or six years ago but it expired after twelve years existence, death being due to excessive brilliancy. Edinburgh has no comic papers; all ventures of the kind have had brief careers. The last to die was N.B., which lived only a week or two in the early part of this year. Glasgow has the Bailie which is old and flourishes exceedingly Aberdeen has Bon Accord; and Dundee has two or three comic weeklies, the best known being the Piper and the Wizard. The Scots find that it pays better to write for the comics of London than to publish funy papers of their own.

King Leopold II. of Belgium one morning some time ago, when visiting a fashionable French watering-place, went down to the bathing-ground for an early dip. As he was coming out of the water—so the story goes—he collided with a portly gentleman, who told his Majesty in very plain language that he must be more careful in future. Do you know, sir, said the irate barber, that I am a member of the Paris City Council? Oh, if that is the case," said the King, I must really beg you a thousand pardons, for I am only the King of the Belgians.

Another story tells how once, when standing near the gate of his palace at Laeken, he was taken by two American lady tourists for his own head gardener. Would he show them round? they asked. With all the pleasure in the world, he replied, whereupon the three went round the garden. Still in ignorance of his identity the ladies presented him with a ten-franc piece at the end of the walk, which they found on the King's watch-chain when a few days afterwards they were introduced to his Majesty at a garden-party.

The death occurred the other day of Mrs. Margaret Neve at Guernsey in her 111th year. Mrs. Neve was a great admirer of Queen Victoria and among her cherished possessions was a signed photograph of her Majesty sent to the old lady in exchange for one of her own. Mrs. Neve was a woman of great intelligence. Milton and Dante were said to be her favourite books next to the Bible of which she was a devoted student. Much of Mrs Neves time was spent in the open air—a fact which may to a considerable extent account for the great age to which she attained.

The late Bishop Westcott, it appears took a delight in recreations of all kinds and during his Peterborough career nothing afforded him greater pleasure than to indulge in a game of cricket with the eleven in which his sons played with conspicuous success. The team consisted of six of his sons three of Dean Perownes sons and two of Precentor Phillip's sons, including Mr. Stephen Phillip. Dr. Westcott, it is told, obtained some reputation as a cunning bowler. He was fond of rowing, but an injured hand made it impossible for him to wield an oar with any degree of comfort.

The Bishop's son tells also in the "Life and Letters," published the other day, that the most astonishing of all Dr. Westcott's athletic feats were those which he performed at Hunstanton. There in the late summer the sober tradespeople of Peterborough and Cambridge viewed with astonishment the learned Professor and Canon, with a great jumping-pole in his hand, leaping from rock to rock with amazing audacity and skill. He became a skilled tricycle-rider on his family presenting him with a second-hand machine for the idea of buying one for himself, remarks his son, would not have entered into his mind, as he would have viewed such a proceeding as selfish extravagance.

This tricycle incidence illustrates Dr. Westcott's extreme disinclination to spend any money on himself; but his biographer confesses that in those days, in the matter of clothing, he carried this principle too far. He would insist on pronouncing threadbare and green coats, condemned by the universal voice of the family, as excellent. Music was one of the delights of Dr. Westcott's life, During his Westminster career he closed a letter to his wife on January 12, 1888 (his birthday): I am meditating a concert at St. James's Hall on Saturday afternoon —1s. Hitherto I have had no opportunities of dissipation, He took care it will be seen to mention the price of admission.

The Rev. Arthur Mursell who did not always view the Salvation Army with favour has made a generous apology to General Booth in a paper which he has written in the Christian Globe. Mr. Mursell writes: Talk of Pastoral Visitation! My poor perochial back begins to ache when I have called at a dozen clean homes and talked to a dozen wholesome families but I must set out again when I have read of General Booth's Slum Angels visiting the alleys and the foulest and most feculent purlieus and opening Hope's windows to the dying and the desperate 106,808 such visits were paid in 1902. . . I read these things with mingled joy and shame, . . I wish I was one score years old instead of three score and ten. I don't think I would ever wear broadcloth again but only a blue singlet. If I were an editor I would write the leaders in the War Cry, and the first thing I would do would be to apologise to General Booth and to ask God's pardon for ever having cast my cheap sneers at the Salvation Army Cheap sneers at General Booth's organisation are very seldom heard in these days. People now know better.

King Edwards visit to Gibraltar is by no means the first paid it by either himself or members of his family. The Duke of Cambridge, for example, commenced his military career there as a Staff officer more than sixty years ago. His Majesty's brother the late Duke of Edinburgh spent a good deal of time in its harbour when serving in the Mediterranean Fleet, and both the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught know the Rock well, In the seventies the latter opened the new market at the Old Mole, as a memorial tablet testifies to this day. The existence of this market is a very great boon to the residents, and twice a week, when the P. and O. liners come into port the market is thronged with an eager crowd of tourists.

In the minds of those who have never visited it a great many false impressions prevail about "Gib" One of the commonest and most deeply rooted is that the place is nothing but a barren, sun burnt rock. As a matter of fact it is nothing of the sort. A considerable portion of it is covered with the most luxuriant vegetation, and over a hundred different plants and shrubs are indigenous. In the Alameda, or Public Gardens, is some of the most beautiful stones in all Spain, while the gardens of the Convent and the Mount (the respective residences of the Governor and the Senior Naval Officer) are also large and well laid out. The chief object of interest in Gibraltar is of course, to be found in the famous galleries. Within easy distance are the towns of Algeciras (renowed for its bullring), La Linea Campamento, and San Roque.

The cordiality with which the Land Bil has been hailed gives special interest to Cardinal Newman's prophecy which occurs in his appeal for a Roman Catholic University for Ireland: I contemplate a people (he wrote) which has had a long night and will have an inevitable day. I am turning my eyes towards a hundred years to come, and I dimly see the island I am gazing upon become the road of union and passage between two hemispheres and the centre of the world. I see its inhabitants rival Belgium in populousness France in vigour, and Spain in enthusiasm and I see England taught by advancing years to exercise in its behalf that good sense which is her characteristic towards everyone else. Newman's "inevitable day" if the omens are not misleading, is certainly appreciably nearer than when he penned the foregoing.

It is not worthy that the Mastership of the Marlborough College, from which Mr. Bell is on the point of retiring has been thrown open to lay as well as clerical competition. None of the five previous Masters of the School of whom Dean Farar was the most distinguished has been a layman. Mr. Bell who has held the position since 1876, though he took the highest academic honours at Oxford gaining a double first and being senior mathematical scholar of the University is almost the only head of a great English school who has never taken the trouble to obtain the dignity of a doctorate. Marlborough College which dates from 1845 has now 700 scholars.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London England.

WRITERS AND READERS.

A MOVEMENT is on foot in London to further what may broadly be called the literary drama. The idea is to form a society for the production of plays, masques, ballets, and ceremonies, which convey a sentiment of beauty. Mr. W. B. Yeats, Mr. Arthur Symons, and other people known in the world of literature and art have been interesting themselves in the proposal.

Many people will welcome a cheap edition of the late Marquis of Dufferin's book "Letters from High Latitudes." It was first published in 1857, the year following the voyage in northern waters which it describes. Lord Dufferin went to Iceland, Jan Mayen Land, and Spitzbergen in his schooner yacht Foam. Within twelve months or so the volume went into a fourth edition, and it has kept in print ever since. The new issue will be ready in the early summer.

As is well known, a valuable collection of historical letters and documents exists at Welbeck, the Duke of Portland's seat. Mr. S. Arthur Strong, the House of Lords librarian, has made a selection of them for a volume which Mr. Murray is to publish. It will be especially interesting to those who desire to study history from direct sources, but it will also appeal to readers generally. The book is to contain numerous facsimiles of manuscripts, and portraits of different personages of history mentioned in it. The edition will be limited.

A book about the Island of Formosa, its past, present, and future is announced by Messrs. Macmillan. The writer of it is Mr. J. W. Davidson, who is United States Consul in Formosa. He has thus been in a good position for gathering together all manner of information relating to this new slice of Japanese territory. His story of its history recalls that it was in the hands of the Dutch for a century and a half, before the Chinese got it. Of the products and trade prospects of Formosa Mr. Davidson has much to say.

Mr. A. H. Bullen is just publishing a handsome edition of the Decameron in two volumes. An entirely new translation has been made for it by Mr. J. M. Rigg, a well-known scholar. Indeed, the claim is made that this is by far the most picturesque and literary translation of Boccaccio that has been published in England. The volumes are richly illustrated with photogravures from original pictures by French artists. The aim has been to make the edition, which is limited in the number of copies, notable for its beauty.

Mr. Elkin Mathews is about to publish a drama with the title "Stars of the Morning." It is by Mr. Arthur F. Wallis, who dedicates it to Mr. Sidney Lee. The action takes place during the latter years of the life of Francesco Busone, commonly called Carmagnola, the General-in-Chief of the Venetian forces. The period was one of great tension, for wars with the Milanese were of frequent occurrence. It might, as is noted, be well said of the years 1431-32 that the "times were packed with iron." The play is not directly a historical study, but an analysis of the idealist character as exemplified in Geoffrey, the hero.

For the Alpine season Messrs. Longman will have ready a finely-illustrated work on "Alpine Flora." It is a translation from the German of a book by Dr. Julius Hoffmann. In it he gives an exhaustive account of the most widely distributed and attractive Alpine plants. Mrs. Gepp says that in translating the work she has endeavoured as far as possible to retain its popular character. "Everyone who is at all interested in the plant world," Dr. Hoffmann writes in his preface, finds a special attraction in the peculiar and richly-coloured flora of the Alps. This book, with its series of water-colour sketches, is for that public—tourists and amateur botanists.

Before he went to America, Mr. Sidney Lee finished his task of editing an index, with epitome, to the Dictionary of National Biography. Next week this volume will be issued by Messrs. Smith, Elder. It is meant to form a summary guide to the vast and varied contents of the Dictionary and its Supplement. We are told of it:—"Every name about which substantive biographic information is given in the sixty-three volumes of the Dictionary, or in the three supplementary volumes, finds mention here in due alphabetical order." Similarly the leading facts and dates are gathered together, with a precise reference to the volume and page where the full article appears. No fewer than 30,378 separate articles are thus mentioned, and there are 3,474 cross references. A few errors—and they were very few—which crept into the original workhave been corrected.

The King's approaching visit to Edinburgh will once more attract attention to its historical associations and to its quaint characteristics of architecture. An illustrated work which Mr. W. J. Hay, of John Knox's House, Edinburgh, is about to publish in parts, could not, therefore, be more timely. It is entitled Vanishing Edinburgh and Leith, and is, in the words of the subtitle—A pictorial record of some of the historical and picturesque buildings in the streets, closes, and district of these two ancient burghs. Some of the buildings illustrated have already been swept away, and others are in danger of sharing a like fate. The artist is Mr. Ingleby Wood, and his drawings will be reproduced in silhouette style on antique paper.

Concerning Fiction.—Sir Walter Besant's novel Children of Gibeon will be published in sixpenny from early in the summer. Messrs. Chatto will shortly publish a new story of adventure by Mr. Bertram Mitford. It is entitled Haviland's Chum.—Mr. A. G. Hales has written a novel which has a Jew for hero, and of which part of the scene is laid in Russia.—"Sour Music is a novel by Mr. J. N. Carlyle which Messrs. Black are to publish. The story gives the history of a man's love, and its surroundings are romantic.—The three-and-sixpenny edition of Mr. Hardy's novels which Messrs. Macmillan are issuing will be completed about August. His two volumes of verse will be added to the novels, so making the edition one of nineteen volumes. People are asking when there will be a twentieth, in the form of a new novel.

Bric-a Brac.—The special edition of the new complete issue of Hakluyt's has been all taken up by the booksellers, although it was only announced the other day.—To their popular series of guides Messrs. Macmillon are just adding one for Switzerland. As that country is small, the guide is smaller and cheaper—five shillings—than the previous volumes in the series.—"The Silesian Horseherd" is the English title now settled upon for the book by Professor Max Muller, translated from the German, which Messrs Longman, are soon to publish. It has a preface by the Rev. J. Estlin Carpenter.—Next week Mr. Elkin Mathews will publish a monograph on the work and art of Aubrey Beardsley. It is by an American, Mr. A. E. Gallatin.—Messrs. Chapman are about to add two further volumes to their Woman's Library. One is about the nursery and the sick room, the other on arts and crafts for women. Among the writers are Lady Isabel Margesson, Dr. Ethel Lamport, Miss May Crommelin, and Miss Alice Hughes.

Surely upon the authors of "Wisdom While You Wait" despair must have descended when they read in their "Times" the prospectus of the "Times" competition. For it defies caricature. Heine knew he was a witty fellow, but confessed himself no match for the Aristophanes of Heaven. So when the Thunderer, with some assistance from the New World puts forth all its power of wit, the effect is overwhelming and rivalry impossible.

I have read in the newspapers that Mlle. Thoured was M. Prevost's model for the heroine of "Lettrers de Femmes." If so, she was a singularly versatile lady as all readers of the book will recognise.

"In truth, since the dead set on English fiction by the Press some years ago, which paralysed it to its present condition, I have taken little interest in new novels at home or in America." The words are Mr. Thomas Hardy's, and therefore demand attention. What, then, does Mr. Hardy mean? By the dead set on English fiction he means, it must be supposed, the disapproval by certain critics and organs of criticism of "Jude the Obscure," taken in conjunction with a good deal of disapproval by critics and the public of a fashion of what Punch called the neurotic and Tommyrotic novels principally by lady novelists. To take the last class first, does Mr. Hardy seriously believe that but for the killing frost of hostile criticism we should have had from that soil a harvest of great fiction? If so, Mr. Hardy is certainly a generous and sanguine critic. On the other point, however, he can speak with authority. If Mr. Hardy is telling the critics who disapproved of Jude the Obscure that he has in fact been deterred by that disapproval from giving free play to his genius the point is assuredly of much interest and even importance. But should not Mr. Hardy, as well as the critic, have the courage of his convictions? The souls of some novelists one could name are such fiery particles that they are far from allowing themselves to be snuffed out by an article or by any number of articles.

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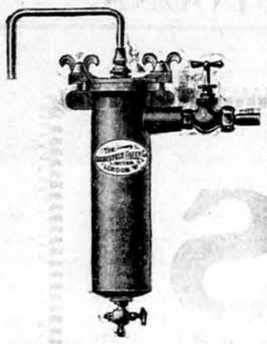
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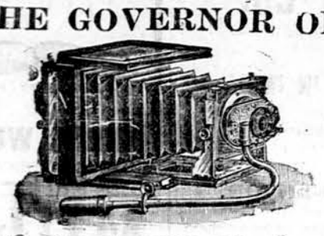
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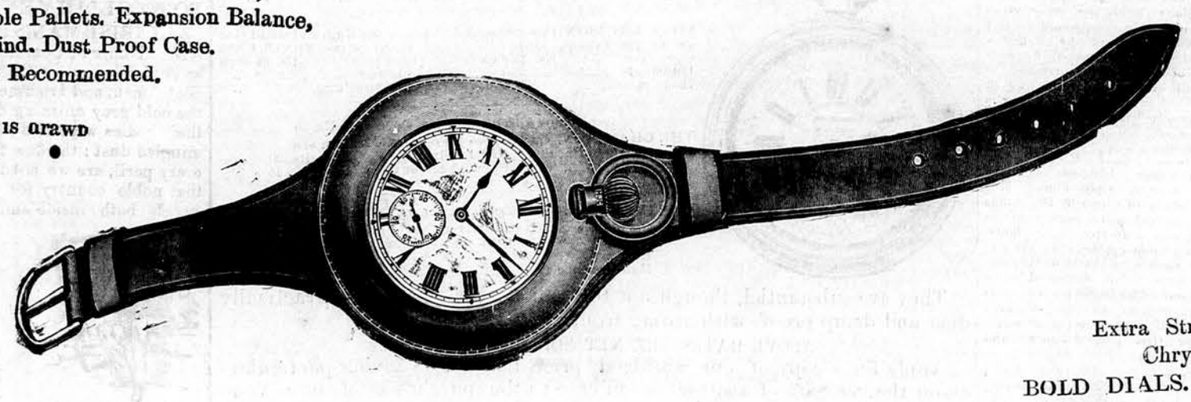
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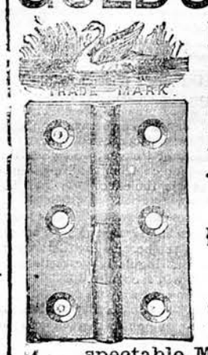
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